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CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

Table of Contents of 'MEMO' Journal (MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA, Jul 81).....	1
Primakov on Third World Countries' Transition to Socialism (Ye. Primakov; MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA, Jul 81).....	3
Meeting of Council on Problems of Peace and Disarmament (MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA, Jul 81).....	16
English Summaries of Items in 'MEMO' Journal (MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA, Jul 81).....	22
Conference on Ideological Development of Third World Countries Summarized (S. Ye. Grechikhov; A. S. Madatov; NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM, No 4, 1981).....	25
'Hypocrisy' of U.S. Stand on International Terrorism Exposed (M. Avakov; CHELOVEK I ZAKON, Jun 81).....	35
Continuing Struggle of Nicaragua's Revolutionary Forces Described (I. M. Bulychev; LATINSKAYA AMERIKA, Jul 81).....	39
Book on Current Situation in Africa Reviewed (I. A. Sukhar'kov; PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA. REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL. OBNCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V SSSR. SERIYA 1, No 4, 1981).....	44
Life of Tajik Minority in PRC Described (G. Saltykov; NAUKA I RELIGIYA, Aug 81).....	48

Kazakh Minister Discusses Republic's Foreign Affairs (M. Bazarbayev; PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA, Jul 81).....	51
Book Discloses West's Subversive Activities in USSR (A. Babi; SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, 4 Aug 81).....	56
REGIONAL	
Turkmens Take Part in Baghdad Trade Fair (TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 9 Sep 81).....	58
Propagandists Conduct Courses in Dushanbe (KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 29 Aug 81).....	61
Ukrainian Writers Urged To Produce More Anti-Nationalist Literature (Editorial Report).....	62
Exercise of Control Over Polluting Industries Demanded (Zh. Omirzaqov; SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN, 14 Jul 81).....	63
Consumer Industry Problems, Outlooks Reviewed by Minister (Valter Hallmagi; RAHVA HAAL, 7 Jul 81).....	66
Belorussian Institute Surveys Occupational Preferences (M. Stsepanenka; ZVYAZDA, 2 Sep 81).....	70
Youth Training Basis for Solving Service Industry Problems (Valter Raudik; RAHVA HAAL, 4 Jun 81).....	75
Lagging Social Development Causes Labor Turnover Problems (I. Nikiforov; NARODNOYE KHOZYAYSTVO KAZAKHSTANA, No 6, 1981).....	78
Frunze Air Controllers Complain About Conditions (Moiseyenko, et al.; VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT, 1 Sep 81).....	81
Lack of Tractor Operators Causing Problems in Estonia (Ants Laansalu; RAHVA HAAL, 5 Jul 81).....	83
Supply Imbalances in Belorussian Markets, State Stores Examined (M. Panasyuk, A. Ulitsyenak; ZVYAZDA, 3 Sep 81).....	87
Astrakhan' Tomatoes Disappear en Route to Market (V. Oskolkov; KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA, 12 Aug 81).....	91
Leningrad Rayons Botch Potato Harvest (L. Kogan, et al.; LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, 11 Aug 81).....	94
Estonian Farm Minister on Labor Outflow, Feed Problems (Vello Lind; RAHVA HAAL, 4 Aug 81).....	97

Estonian Meat and Dairy Minister on Implementing Food Programs (Albert Essenson; RAHVA HAAL, 14 Jul 81).....	100
'PRAVDA' Criticizes Tajik Performance in Feed Production (PRAVDA, 8 Jul, 23 Aug 81).....	104
Shortcomings Detailed, by O. Latifi Tajik Communist Party Leadership Response	
Ways of Relieving Betpak Water Shortage Discussed (E. Alimzhanov, Q. Salgharin; SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN, 14 Jul 81).....	106

INTERNATIONAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'MEMO' JOURNAL

Moscow MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 81
pp 1-2

[Text]	Page
Ye. Primakov, "Countries of a Socialist Orientation: Difficult, but Feasible Transition to Socialism"	3
G. Gar'yev, Yu. Tsaplin, "Soviet-Indian Friendship--Factor of the Consolidation of Peace"	17
N. Gauzner, "Capitalist Production Efficiency Methods and the Extensive Limits of Labor"	26
K. Kozlova, "Certain Aspects of Federal Regulation of the American Economy"	40
L. Demidova, "Contradictions of Reproduction and the Capital-Intensiveness of Output in the United States"	53
N. Karagodin, "Socioeconomic Consequences of the Activity of the Transnational Corporations in the Developing Countries"	66
Our Commentaries	
L. Istyagin, "In the Channel of a Dangerous Strategy"	80
International Roundup	
V. Babak, A. Kokeyev, Yu. Oleshchuk, "Current Problems of World Politics"	87
In the Academic Board of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World Economics and International Relations	
The Economic Slump in the Capitalist World	106

	Page
Scientific Life	
In the Scientific Council for the Study of Problems of Peace and Disarmament	131
Surveys, Information	
Ye. Gorokhova, "Structural Shifts and Economic Development Prospects in West Europe"	135
Books, Authors	
V. Kremenyuk, P. Sevost'yanov, K. Fedoseyev, "Instrument of Aggressive Policy"	142
V. Lukov, "Growth of the Antiwar Protest Forces"	144
M. Ziborova, "Dangerous Course"	146
Ye. Bragina, "In a Line of Ascent"	148
V. Petrov, M. Golubchik, "A Typology of Developing States"	150
L. Speranskaya, "'Restructuring' of Bourgeois Political Economy"	151
Ya. Pevzner, "Contradictions of the 'Japanese Experience'"	153
T. Fadeyeva, "Makeup of the Ruling Class"	155
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8850

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INTERNATIONAL

PRIMAKOV ON THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES' TRANSITION TO SOCIALISM

Moscow MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 81
pp 3-16

[Article by Academician Ye. Primakov: "Countries of a Socialist Orientation: Difficult, But Feasible Transition to Socialism"]

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress speaks of the pronounced broadening of cooperation with the countries liberated from colonial dependence as an important result of the party's international activity. Particular significance is attached in this respect to the USSR's relations with the young national states which are accomplishing a noncapitalist transition to socialism--with the countries of a socialist orientation.

Practice has confirmed the correctness of Marxist-Leninist theory concerning the possibility of backward countries' movement toward socialism, bypassing capitalism. Practice is enriching the theoretical notions of the conditions, contradictions and prospects of such a development path. Theory, in turn, is contributing to implementation of ripe, progressive transformations corresponding to the demands of the moment in the countries of a socialist orientation and making the noncapitalist transition to socialism more stable. The victory of the revolutionary forces in Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other countries is a good illustration of this point.

A socialist orientation as a possible model of backward countries' movement toward socialism has already become a historical reality. A whole group of emerging countries is not only advancing along this path but also achieving considerable success in its development. It is no less important that the number of such countries is growing. At the same time they are developing dissimilarly and under complex, contradictory conditions.

I

It is common knowledge that the path toward socialism runs through socialist revolution, whose hegemon is the working class. The "classical" variety of such a revolution is effected in a country where the inception and certain development of a capitalist formation has occurred. However, the founders of Marxism did not, in theory, rule out the possibility of the transition to the building of socialism even in countries where capitalist relations are still not predominant or the capitalist

production mode has not yet even become the leading mode. K. Marx and F. Engels put forward the idea of such countries' movement in the direction of socialism, bypassing capitalism. They linked the transition of a number of insufficiently economically developed countries to socialism here with the victory of the proletariat in the developed capitalist states.*

Following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917, the chain of world capitalism was broken, and for the peoples striving for national liberation there appeared a realistic--and no longer just in theory but in practice also--possibility of acquiring support in the business of progress toward the building of a nonexploiter society on the part of the state of victorious socialist revolution. At the Second Comintern Congress V.I. Lenin emphasized in his report on the nationality question that it was possible to bypass the capitalist stage on the path of the development of underdeveloped countries toward communism, proceeding from evolved conditions.

It should be emphasized particularly that Lenin's remarks apply both to countries with predominant precapitalist production relations where capitalism, exported by the foreign bourgeoisie, had only just appeared (Mongolia and others) and also to countries with a relatively developed national capitalism, although not playing the predominant part (India, China and others). The theses on the nationality--colonial question and supplementary theses submitted to the Second Comintern Congress** were devoted to the historical fate of the first and second groups of countries.

The following points may be noted in Lenin's formulation of the question of the transition to socialism, bypassing capitalism:

1. The possibility of underdeveloped countries' noncapitalist transition to socialism was most closely linked with the extensive and multifaceted assistance and support of the victorious proletariat.

2. V.I. Lenin did not confine the prerequisites of backward countries' movement toward socialism, bypassing capitalism, merely to external conditions. Moreover, as internal conditions of such a transition he considered, first, the formation of people's-democratic organs of power corresponding to the given stage of development of the society in transformation and, second, the creation of "independent fighter personnel and party organizations,"*** that is, what should be the main socialism element in the power structure of countries accomplishing a noncapitalist transition to socialism.

* See K. Marx and F. Engels, "Soch." [Works], vol 22, pp 445-446.

**The theses on the nationality-colonial question were written by V.I. Lenin. The author of the supplementary theses was the Indian communist M.N. Roy. The Soviet expert P.M. Shastitko observes that V.I. Lenin amended and enriched Roy's theses with the most important idea of backward countries' development toward socialism, bypassing capitalism (see P.M. Shastitko, "Leninskaya teoriya natsional'no-kolonial'nogo voprosa. Istoriya formirovaniya" [Lenin's Theory of the Nationality-Colonial Question. History of its Formation], Moscow, 1979, p 204).

***V.I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], vol 41, p 246.

Proceeding from the differing socioeconomic and political level of the countries which could have accomplished a noncapitalist transition to socialism, V.I. Lenin did not raise the issue of beginning with the creation of a communist party in the most backward countries, where the formation of a proletariat had only just begun or was lacking altogether.

Such a formulation of the question by no means contradicts Lenin's conclusion concerning the need for a party organization reflecting the interests of the working people which at this stage may yet not be a communist party either "in composition or with respect to special assignments" but which is guided to an ever increasing extent by the ideology of scientific socialism for the successful noncapitalist transition of a backward country toward socialism. Such a party evolves into a communist party when the building of socialism becomes the immediate goal.

3. In the socioeconomic sphere V.I. Lenin considered the main content of the noncapitalist development stage the accumulation and development of the material prerequisites of socialism. The transition to the widespread building of socialism is accomplished as this task is implemented.

Naturally, the question is solved variously, depending on whether it is a question of a single state of a victorious socialist revolution with underdeveloped outlying areas or of an individual backward country which was liberated not as the result of such a revolution and which has joined in a polygonal alliance with a socialist state (states). In the first case (Soviet Russia) the noncapitalist or people's-democratic stage is a part of the socialist revolution. In the second (Mongolia) it is a question of a people's democratic revolution growing into a socialist revolution.

II

Lenin's theory of the transition of backward countries to socialism, bypassing a capitalist formation, was embodied in practice in the socialist building in the outlying areas of tsarist Russia, in Mongolia and, after WWII, in the Asian countries of socialist revolution.

By the 1960's the communist movement, proceeding from the qualitative changes in the correlation of forces in the international arena expressed in the formation of the world socialist system, put forward the idea of the possibility of the socialist orientation of emerging countries under the leadership of nonproletarian revolutionary forces. Such a movement is not necessarily initiated with the presence of vanguard Marxist-Leninist parties. Furthermore, the "expanded interpretation" of noncapitalist development implied the possibility of the socialist orientation of emerging countries under the leadership of national-revolutionary forces. Of course, these forces must adhere to a progressive line and cooperate closely with the socialist world.

Another distinguishing feature of the interpretation of the noncapitalist path in that period was admission of the fact that at the time of this transition a country could be within the framework of the world capitalist economy.

Thus the concept of socialist orientation which appeared at the start of the 1960's, as also the conclusion concerning the possibility of the advancement of backward

countries toward socialism, bypassing capitalism, drawn by the Second Comintern Congress, envisaged organic links between the transitional society and the socialist states and support and assistance on the part of the latter. Naturally, these multi-lateral and deepening relations with the socialist world influence the position of the states of a socialist orientation in the world capitalist economy.

The principal tasks being tackled by the countries which have proclaimed a socialist orientation are the creation of the material prerequisites of socialism and the political-ideological evolution (or further evolution) of their revolutionary-democratic leadership in the direction of scientific socialism. Both these tasks arise as a result of the unevenness of the maturation of different conditions of revolution in Asia, Africa and Latin America: the most dynamic are objective sociopolitical conditions, which arise, as a rule, with the insufficient maturity of the material conditions of socialism and, sometimes, of the subjective factor also.* It is the unevenness of the maturation of the conditions of revolution which engenders the singularities of the development of the revolutionary process in such countries—the emergence of a presocialist stage during which the essential prerequisites are created in the sphere of the economy, politics and ideology for the transition to comprehensive socialist building.

The material of the 26th CPSU Congress enriches the theory of socialist orientation, introducing the proposition concerning the comprehensive nature of its criteria.

This formulation of the question shows perfectly definitely that the criteria of a socialist orientation are to be found in the economic, social, political, including foreign political, and ideological spheres.

What is the basic aspect in each of these spheres which determines the possibility of the solution of the problems of a socialist orientation formulated in the CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th party congress?

In the economic sphere, obviously, the main thing is "arresting" (according to Lenin) capitalist development and forming a strong state sector as a basis for the formation and development of a socialist economy. The process of the development of the capitalist formation is interrupted as a result of this "arresting" of capitalist development. However, it is not a question of an absolute and sudden halt to capitalist development and, even less, of the disappearance of all its components and manifestations. As a production mode or modes (private industrial, state capitalism), not to mention the small-scale commodity production mode, capitalism continues to exist and increases in certain spheres even. Nevertheless, the processes of the concentration and centralization of capital on a countrywide scale—and it is these which are the main indicators of the formational development of capitalism—are arrested and are opposed by effective measures preventing the development of the capitalist formation.

The position of Egypt in the 1960's is of definite interest in this respect. Thanks to nationalization measures, over 80 percent of fixed production capital in industry,

*On this point see Ye. Primakov, "The Law of Uneven Development and the Historical Fate of the Emerging Countries" (MEMO No 12, 1980).

the entire credit-banking system and all modern transportation were transferred to the state. As a result of these measures and also of the second stage of agrarian reform, which lowered even more the maximum amounts of ownership of land, the haute bourgeoisie was liquidated as an entrepreneurial stratum, the middle bourgeoisie was sharply restricted and foreign capital was squeezed out. The processes of the concentration and centralization of private industrial capital were undermined countrywide.

This did not mean, naturally, the end of exploitation—individual detachments of the bourgeoisie were preserved, and new groups thereof, including those connected with the state sector, emerged, moreover. However, in accordance with the laws which were passed, the possibility of converting income into capital in the key components of the economy was very limited. The representatives of the "bureaucratic" or "traditional" middle and petite bourgeoisie were unable to invest their income in "new business" in manufacturing industry, the most important spheres of which were, in accordance with the adopted legislation, closed to private enterprise, in the credit-banking system and in transport. Foreign trade was removed from private-capitalist activity. Under these conditions even the wealthiest nouveaux riches could invest their income really only in real estate, construction and "brokerage"—small firms servicing the state sector to a considerable extent. At the same time, however, capitalist production modes continued to exist, reproduce themselves and, in certain spheres of the economy, develop even in the country.

A strong state sector increasingly serves the task of "arresting" and preventing the development of the capitalist formation. Its functions are determined by the economic and sociopolitical goals which are achieved in the period of the noncapitalist transition.

It is well known that Marxism-Leninism approaches the state, the state sector and state intervention from class standpoints. V.I. Lenin emphasized the need to determine the essence of state capitalism, proceeding on the one hand from the degree of development of capitalism and, on the other, from the nature of power in the country where it exists. State-monopoly capitalism naturally does not coincide with state capitalism, which may exist and does exist in countries where capitalism has not reached the highest, monopolist, stage of its development. At the same time even in these countries state capitalism is not something uniform and universal. In some of them—those which have been liberated from colonial dependence and which have embarked on the path of capitalist development—state capitalism has anti-imperialist features (this alone emphasizes the heterogeneousness of state capitalism, which exists under various socioeconomic and political conditions).

V.I. Lenin noted the particular significance of state capitalism under the conditions of the existence of a multiple-mode economy in the transitional period. He showed that not only the existence but also the active use of state capitalism in this period by no means contradicts the tasks of the accumulation of the prerequisites necessary for comprehensive socialist building.

The great leader of the proletariat stressed that there can be no movement in the direction of socialism without control, registration, state discipline and without an alliance with state capitalism against the petit bourgeois element. State capitalism, V.I. Lenin observed, can and should play a very important part in the

transformation of society into a socialist society even in the event of the proletariat not yet being in power and the state being revolutionary-democratic.

As is known, V.I. Lenin noted the presence of different forms of state capitalism in the transitional period. The main one of these he considered the concession.

A second form of state capitalism in the transitional period is the cooperation of small-scale commodity producers. A third is the enlistment of the capitalist as a tradesman by the state, which pays him a certain percentage commission for the sale of state products and the purchase of the products of the small-scale producer. A fourth variety has something in common with the concession form, but belongs, as a rule, to "local" capital: the state leases enterprises, institutions or works to the private businessman. Use of the state mode was linked directly with the purpose of redistribution of an increasing proportion of accumulation for the creation and development of elements of the socialist economy. V. I. Lenin regarded this mode as the one best fitted for subsequent transformation to a socialist mode. Obviously, all this is also related to the practice of the noncapitalist transition to socialism of a number of emerging countries.

The viewpoint exists according to which the very fact of the expansion of capitalist production modes and the use of state capitalism testifies to a country's departure from a socialist orientation. While in no way denying the dangers concealed in the constant reproduction of capitalist relations at the time of a society's transition to socialism, it is at the same time difficult to agree that this in itself puts an end to this transition. Lenin's dialectical formulation of the question of the use of capitalist relations at the stage of the creation of the material prerequisites of socialism appears to be the sole justified and historically substantiated one. Most considerable significance is attached here, naturally, to measures of strict control over the capitalist production modes and the purposefulness of the policy of their use in the interests of the creation of the material prerequisites of a transition to direct socialist building. Of course, the pace, nature and consequences of the movement toward socialism of countries in which capitalist production modes are present depend on the singularities of a given country and, what is most significant, on the nature of the forces in power. The stronger the political and ideological influence of the bourgeoisie on these forces or the stronger the petit bourgeois accent even is expressed in their political and ideological platform, the more difficult it is to tackle the tasks of the use of the capitalist production modes for the purpose of securing the socialist transformation of the society and the greater the danger these modes represent in the sense of the restoration of the development of capitalism on a formational level.

At the same time the state-capitalist mode is not the sole "modal" part of the state sector in the countries in question. It would appear that the part of the economy composed of nationalized production and credit-banking establishments owned and entirely controlled by the revolutionary-democratic state cannot be considered a capitalist structure. This is not a socialist sector, although it has a manifest prospect of movement in this direction, but nor is it a state-capitalist sector. The dependence on the nature of the power in the country which determines the essence of the state sector is reflected in full here. At the same time, however, such a "transitional" mode is distinguished from the state-capitalist mode in a transitional society (Soviet Russia) by structure (no private-capitalist element) and from the state-capitalist mode in a country developing along a capitalist path by function.

Let us turn once again to the experience of the Egyptian revolution. Prior to 1961, when the country proclaimed a socialist orientation, the state sector had served mainly private-capitalist enterprise. This function of this sector, which the "free officers" had inherited from prerevolutionary times, was supported by capital investments on the part of the state mainly in the infrastructure and also in other capital-intensive works which, given their low profit norm, had failed to attract the bourgeoisie. G.A. an-Nasir and the people around him had tried so many times to stimulate the bourgeoisie's investments in such projects, but all their appeals had proved in vain. As a result of the 1961-1964 decrees, by which the property of the haute and a considerable part of the middle bourgeoisie in the country was nationalized, there in fact occurred a transformation of the "all-embracing" state capitalism, which represented the entire state sector in the economy, into two modes—the "transitional" and state-capitalist—but now with a changed structure—the state's direct cooperation with the private businessman.

What is the nature of the production relations determining this "transitional" mode?

An evaluation of the state sector in the countries of a socialist orientation as entirely state-capitalist in nature would seem mistaken. It should be mentioned for fairness' sake that many supporters of this viewpoint are far from regarding this sector statically—they see definite changes which are manifested during its development under the conditions of the country's socialist orientation. Nonetheless, they regard the state sector as single and "indivisible," and its evolution amounts merely to purely quantitative changes.

The other extreme consists of an evaluation of the nature of the state sector as being already socialist at the stage when the country accomplishes the noncapitalist transition to socialism.

Both these approaches are groundless since, first, they in fact isolate the problem of the content of the state sector from the nature of power in the country in which it is developing and, second, ignore the evolution of this sector itself and the internal qualitative changes occurring therein even at the stage of the country's socialist orientation. This evolution occurs as a result of the coexistence and struggle of economic relations representing the old and new formations. A change in the relative significance of the different economic relations in the state sector of the countries of a socialist orientation also occurs under the impact of the "external environment"—the coexistence and struggle of world socialism and world capitalism.

In the period of the demise of the old and the emergence of the new social formation the combination within the framework of a single production mode of economic relations differing in type is observed not only under the conditions of the transition from capitalism to socialism. Upon the decomposition of the primitive-commune system patrimonial and the embryonic slave-owning relations were combined within the bounds of the patriarchal family. Elements of slave-owning and feudal relations existed in the colony which emerged in the period of the decomposition of the slave-owning system.

Does such a combination create right at the time of the transition from an old to a new social formation production relations which are fundamentally new in character?

It is known that ownership relations serve as the basis of production relations. With reference to the period of socialist orientation this means that the nationalized enterprises and those newly created in the state sector are no longer based on private ownership of the means of production. At the same time this is not yet socialist ownership, which, as is known, presupposes the complete equality of all members of society in relation to the means of production and the prevalence of relations of cooperation and mutual assistance between them. State ownership assumes a consistently public character not at the stage of socialist orientation but under socialism.

V.I. Lenin wrote that when a change in the nature of power occurs and it is taken by the proletariat, the means of production socialized within the framework of the state-monopoly sector immediately become socialist, that is, all-people property. This instruction of Lenin's is also of importance for an examination of the evolution of state ownership under the conditions of the development of the countries of a socialist orientation.

III

The social criterion of countries of a socialist orientation is obviously determined by three indicators: the social structure of the society, the nature of the forces in power in these countries and their policy and also the class dynamics which are manifested under the conditions of noncapitalist development.

There are undoubtedly differences in the social structure of these countries. Some of them have embarked on the path of noncapitalist transition, having a more backward structure than others. Different rates of development also in the period of transition itself are reflected. However, it would seem, this plays a big part from the viewpoint of a quantitative but not a qualitative characterization of the social structure of a society of noncapitalist development and is reflected mainly in the correlation of the different classes and social groups.

There are two antagonistic classes--the working class and the bourgeoisie--in the countries of a socialist orientation at the formation stage. Their contours are quite blurred and soft. They preserve their ties to the environment from which they came. At the same time this environment differentiates slowly and has an undoubted tendency toward stability, which, in turn, leads to its relatively independent political self-expression.

This applies primarily to the peasantry, which constitutes the bulk of the population in the developing countries. The process of the peasantry's conversion into a petite bourgeoisie is being completed, in the main, only in certain oriental countries, whereas in certain other countries the peasantry's coming into being as a single stratum from tribal groups has only just been completed.* However, the differentiation of the peasantry and its decomposition into classes have already achieved relatively large proportions in a whole number of countries. Three groups--the poorest peasantry, the peasants of average means and the rich peasants--have distinctly begun to take shape.

*See "Zarubezhnyy Vostok i sovremennost'" [The Foreign East and the Present Day], vol 1, Moscow, 1980, p 302.

Separation of the producer from the means of production in the emerging countries, which is a result of the countries being pulled into the world capitalist economy and the development of commodity-money relations, is not being accompanied to an equal extent by a process of unification of the producer with the means of production on a new, capitalist basis. Broad strata of the so-called urban and rural lower masses are emerging under these conditions. These are people who live frequently on occasional earnings and who have not "accrued" to production. As a result the semiproletariat and preproletariat are of great relative significance in such countries' social structure. The scale and importance of this social stratum are great.

The petite bourgeoisie is of an intermediate character. In the city it is represented by tradesmen and craftsmen. In the present-day economic structure of the developing countries it is characterized by the lack of a firm, stable position in society.

The middle social strata cover a broad spectrum*: the intelligentsia, the officer body and people of the so-called free professions--lawyers, actors, artists, writers and others. Education and the sum of knowledge, to which particular social significance is attached in developing countries where the majority of the population is illiterate, are the basis for their existence.

It is well known that even in a developed capitalist society the process of the erasure of the intermediate and the differentiation of the middle social strata has far from been completed. As far as Africa and Asia are concerned, these processes are occurring considerably more slowly by virtue of the historical specifics of the development of capitalism. At the same time the vary stability of these strata cannot serve as proof that they are taking shape in the form of a single "class". The concept of "class" is defined, as is known, by the relation of a given group of persons to the means of production. Yet the intermediate and middle strata differ in this criterion. And the attempts to represent individual groups of the middle strata in the form of a certain class, proceeding again, moreover, not from their relation to the means of production but from their "position in society" or income, are also without foundation.

It should be specially emphasized that a social structure characterized by an absence of more or less mature class relations does not of itself lead to a socialist orientation--it is characteristic of the majority of the emerging countries which have embarked on the path of the development of capitalism. But such a structure largely predetermines the need for a presocialist stage in a country's noncapitalist transition to socialism.

A criterion of paramount importance of countries of a socialist orientation is the nature of the forces in power and the essence of their social policy. Despite their origins, these forces cannot, obviously, be completely identified with the petite bourgeoisie, of which we are convinced by the social thrust of their policy, which mainly serves the interests of the broad people's masses.

*The "intermediate" and "middle" social strata are delineated in the three-volume "Klassy i klassovaya bor'ba v razvivayushchikhsya stran" [Classes and the Class Struggle in the Developing Countries]. The author agrees with the division in accordance with which the strata of small-scale proprietors living on income from private enterprise are categorized as intermediate and persons the basis of whose income is connected with the education they have received as middle.

Finally, the social dynamics which define the period of backward countries' non-capitalist transition to socialism are extraordinarily important. They are conditioned mainly by the development of the working class and its conquest of increasingly important positions in society in line with the increase in its social and political "weight" and at the same time by a change in the structure and significance of the bourgeoisie. As a rule, in the course of the noncapitalist transition to socialism the haute bourgeoisie (naturally, it is a question of countries in which there was a haute bourgeoisie prior to the start of this transition) is eliminated as an entrepreneurial stratum and the positions of the middle bourgeoisie weaken. In general, a social basis is created which is considerably more conducive to the transition to the building of socialism.

The political criterion of countries of a socialist orientation should evidently be determined in dual manner--from the viewpoint of these countries' foreign and domestic policies. Alliance with the countries of victorious socialist revolution creates the foundation without which backward countries' noncapitalist transition to socialism is impossible. For this reason if this country or the other departs from this foundation, this will inevitably be reflected in the very nature of its further development. For a reverse movement begins, and restoration processes emerge and strengthen.*

An important political indicator for the countries of a socialist orientation is the nature of power. It may be either national-revolutionary** or people's-democratic. The "second generation" of countries of a socialist orientation, which embarked on the path of noncapitalist transition to socialism in the 1970's, is realizing its development or a considerable part thereof mainly under the conditions of people's-democratic power headed by vanguard revolutionary parties, whereas the countries provisionally attributed to the "first generation" (the start of noncapitalist transition in the 1960's) are headed mainly by national-revolutionary elements. This logical characteristic is obviously explained mainly by the unswerving change in the correlation of forces in the international arena in favor of socialism, which is expressed, inter alia, in the intensification of the attraction of the ideas of scientific socialism in the world.

*We by no means believe that upon departing from a socialist orientation the entire period during which the noncapitalist transition to socialism was accomplished by a country disappears without trace without any impact on the nature of economic development even after the return to a capitalist path. We emphasize merely the idea that upon the rupture of relations with the socialist world the continuation of a non-capitalist transition to socialism is not only problematical but can also, essentially, be ruled out.

**Marxist-Leninists have never equated the people's-democratic nature of power and comprehensive socialist building. Moreover, a people's democratic nature of power is frequently characteristic of a country with a relatively undeveloped socio-economic structure and presupposes the formulation and accomplishment of general democratic tasks together with socialist tasks. Furthermore, the totality of these tasks, given a differing emphasis on each of them, could be tackled both within the framework of a socialist revolution--at its first stage (Vietnam)--and also within the confines of a national-democratic revolution, with its subsequent development into a socialist revolution.

The ideological criterion of a socialist orientation is the ideological evolution of the revolutionary leadership. The direction of this evolution is obvious--from revolutionary petit bourgeois ideology to scientific socialism.

People's-democratic groups which have adopted the ideology of Marxism-Leninism are already in power in many "second generation" countries of a socialist orientation. Consequently, when it is a question of the ideological criterion of countries of a socialist orientation, it is essential to take into consideration not only the process of the evolution of the groups in power but also its "end point". Certain groups which have come to power reach it more rapidly than others, through a process of change in their world outlook which is shorter in time. Of course, this does not remove the question of a constant improvement in the theoretical approach and an increasingly profound comprehension of Marxist-Leninist science.

IV

Countries' noncapitalist transition to socialism is attended by objective and subjective contradictions which largely ensue from the specifics of this transition and are immanent therein. In a number of instances they lead to this transition being interrupted and the country returning to the path of capitalist development. However, it would be wrong to regard the general prospects of noncapitalist transition as such depending on the digressions which occur.

These contradictions are brought about by the comparatively low level of development of the production forces, the nature of power in the countries of a socialist orientation and their continuing presence in the world capitalist economy. In their intermixture such factors create a set of contradictions which may be amalgamated in the following groups:

between policy and economic development;

between the social and economic aspects of development;

between the policy of the ruling groups, which in general serves the interests of broad strata of the working people, and insufficiently suitable activity in stimulating the people's masses for implementation and defense of the measures provided for by this policy;

between the need for the creation of a new machinery of state and a trend toward the bourgeois degeneration of part of the new machinery of state;

between different production modes of the transitional multiple-mode economy; and

between the interests of national revival and progress on the one hand and the exploiter essence of the capitalist international division of labor on the other.

V.I. Lenin's characterization of policy, particularly in the transitional period, as a factor which plays an extraordinarily active part is well known. The very process of socialization of the means of production and the creation of a state sector in its modern form began in many countries which have proclaimed a socialist

orientation as a political measure aimed against foreign influence and against imperialist attempts to restore colonial practices. At the same time the experience of these countries has demonstrated that the logic of the anti-imperialist struggle in the event of the revolutionary authorities pursuing an active policy lends impetus to anticapitalist measures.

However, the influence of the political factor on economic development varies. If the economic characteristics and requirements of a country are ignored, the political factor could exert a negative influence also and lead to the appearance of the shoots of adventurism and voluntarism. An insufficiently substantiated approach to the practice of economic development and the isolation of set political tasks from the economic possibilities for their implementation are fraught with great risk and the threat of political instability.

No less serious difficulties and problems also arise in the course of the settlement of the contradictions between the economic and social aspects of development.

It is well known that fundamental social transformations in society presuppose a change in the nature of ownership of the means of production and, ultimately, production relations, which contributes to the development of the production forces. At the same time a reorganization of ownership relations uncommensurate with objective reality exerts as a whole a restraining and even negative influence on the entire course of development.

The practice at the first stage of the April revolution in Afghanistan is typical in this respect. Agrarian reform, which was so important for the development of the revolutionary process, was undertaken without regard for actual reality. It was declared all-embracing reform, the effect thereof covering the entire country. Yet account was not taken of the fact that in a vast area--the so-called tribal zone--class differentiation had not achieved any serious degree of development, and the appeal to the "lower masses" under such conditions proved unproductive. At the same time this appeal gave rise to an undesirable reaction on the part of the upper strata, which preserved the entire fullness of power over the tribes. In the form in which it was proclaimed the agrarian reform also failed to take account of the specific features of the moment--the need for the country's unity for the struggle against external counterrevolution. It had also been inadequately prepared on a material-economic level: the peasant was given land, but the state was still not in a position to provide him with water, seeds and draft livestock, that is, all that which for the predominant part of his harvest (this was, indisputably, what constituted his unbridled exploitation) the peasant had in the past received from the landowner.

Measures were adopted at the second stage of the revolution under the leadership of B. Karmal to rectify this leftist excess--and not only in the sphere of agrarian reform but also in other spheres of socioeconomic policy.

The very formulation of the question of the danger of racing ahead in the implementation of social transformations, particularly where they concern a change in the nature of ownership of the means of production, has nothing in common with a loss of the revolutionary perspective.

The multiple-production mode of the economy, which is typical of the transitional period, is also fraught with contradictions which leave their imprint on the society's development. These contradictions are manifested in a far more acute form in countries which begin the transition to socialism under the conditions of the absence of proletarian power and ruling Marxist-Leninist parties. The situation is made even worse by the fact that for the developing countries which have embarked on a non-capitalist path the multiple-production mode of the economy is not a passing but a long-term factor of development. With the appearance of a state sector the private sector, as observed earlier, by no means ceases to exist. And, furthermore, it is represented not only by small-scale commodity but also highly modern capitalist production modes. Under these conditions the correlation between the development of the state sector and private-economic production modes becomes decisive. If the latter develop more quickly and if their growth is not subordinated to the task of the expansion and strengthening of the state sector, a multiple-production mode leads to the creation of contradictions whose development may frustrate the cause of socialist orientation. But even with the "normal" coexistence of the state, particularly the "transitional," production mode and private-capitalist production modes as a consequence of the constant reproduction of capitalist relations contradictions arise which exert a serious negative influence on the state sector.

A further group of contradictions ensues from a country accomplishing a noncapitalist transition being within the framework of the world capitalist economy. Nonetheless, this circumstance cannot block the process of noncapitalist transition itself. The reason for this is that the countries of a socialist orientation have economic relations not with one but two opposite systems—capitalist and socialist. The developing states' economic relations here with countries which are a part of the two world systems differ fundamentally from one another. As a result of the extensive and multilateral cooperation of the countries of a socialist orientation with the socialist states the former can preserve and strengthen their independence even while in the world capitalist system.

Particular significance is also attached to the indirect influence which cooperation with the socialist countries exerts on the young states' entire complex of relations with the capitalist world. The tremendous influence of world socialism on all aspects of social development is manifested here once again. Under the conditions of the growth of the economic and defense might of the USSR and other socialist countries and the young states' closer relations with them imperialism has been forced to maneuver and sometimes agree to concessions for fear of weakening its positions in Asia and Africa.

Of course, young states, even those which cooperate closely with the socialist countries, finding themselves in the world capitalist system complicates the situation of the revolutionary-democratic regimes. These countries being "somewhat open" to the destructive processes accompanying the development of world capitalism—cyclical and structural crises and inflation—is at variance with the orientation of their economy and policy toward the noncapitalist transition to socialism.

The historical experience accumulated by a whole number of states developing along a progressive path shows that a socialist orientation both as a scientific concept and as social practice has become a reality of our time.

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8850

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INTERNATIONAL

MEETING OF COUNCIL ON PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND DISARMAMENT

Moscow MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 81
pp 131-134

[O. Zaytseva report: "In the Scientific Council for the Study of Problems of Peace and Disarmament"]

[Text] The annual meeting of the Scientific Council for the Study of Problems of Peace and Disarmament was held on 14 April 1981. The meeting discussed the results of the council's activity in the foregoing period and determined the main directions of its further work in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The report "The 26th CPSU Congress and Scientists' Tasks in the Sphere of the Study of Problems of Peace and Disarmament" was delivered by Academician N.N. Inozentsev, chairman of the scientific council. In the course of the debate there was a thorough examination of the work of the council's sections and the measures they had implemented and which are planned, and the immediate goals and prospects were specified. Special attention was paid to cooperation with the scientists of the socialist countries studying the problems of peace and disarmament. Questions of the development of relations with foreign research organizations, collectives of scientists, experts and public figures championing from this position or the other international peace and security and contributing to mutual understanding between peoples were also determined. We briefly paraphrase the materials of the meeting.

The 26th CPSU Congress, Academician N.N. Inozentsev emphasized in his report, paid paramount attention to questions of the struggle for the consolidation of peace, the removal of the threat of war and the preservation and strengthening of detente. The report to the congress contains an in-depth, comprehensive analysis of events in the international arena since the 25th CPSU Congress and their main development trends, which is of determining significance for all Soviet international affairs scholars. The congress put forward exceptionally important new ideas and initiatives constituting the organic continuation and development of the Peace Program proclaimed by the 24th and 25th party congresses. Their main purpose is a radical improvement in the international climate and removal of the threat of a world war.

The program of positive actions for stabilization of the international situation outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress includes a whole set of measures aimed at consolidating international peace and ensuring peaceful coexistence and cooperation between peoples. In this connection the scientific council is confronted with exceptionally important tasks connected with the practical implementation of this program and requiring a stimulation of the council's research and ideological activity. Particular urgency is attached to the tasks of an objective evaluation of the current phase of the development of international relations and the military-strategic situation, an exposure of the adventurist attempts of aggressive circles to disrupt the evolved balance of forces in the world and an extensive demonstration of the possible consequences of a nuclear catastrophe.

In the very near future the scientific council will have to participate in the elaboration of concrete considerations concerning the implementation of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's proposal on the creation of an authoritative international committee of scientists. Another area of the council's activity in the light of the tasks outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress is a study of the objective prerequisites of a relaxation of international tension and correlation of the long-term and situational factors in international development.

In the evolved highly acute and explosive world political situation additional urgency is attached to the elaboration of a socialist concept of the prevention of international conflicts and a methodology of conflicts and also a quest for new means of their settlement.

There is particular significance under these conditions in a comprehensive analysis of the current stage of the arms race and its quantitative and qualitative parameters and in the exposure of its most dangerous areas.

The scientific council, which unites scientists of various specializations, has to make its contribution to the development of the problems of the struggle for peace and national liberation, peaceful coexistence and the historical competition of the two systems and a number of other issues.

The chairman of the scientific council summed up the main results of its activity since its creation in June 1979. It was observed that the council had begun to implement a program of publications prepared by it both directly and also in collaboration with other institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The series of fundamental publications "Mir i razoruzheniye. Nauchnyye issledovaniya" [Peace and Disarmament. Scientific Research], whose first issue appeared in November 1980, is intended to occupy an important place among the council's publications. The council has also begun publication of the "International Peace and Disarmament" series of brochures, which are intended to promptly and effectively explain the Soviet scientific conception of foreign policy problems. Both series are being published in five languages: Russian, English, Spanish, German and French.

The scientific council has performed a certain amount of work on the establishment of scientific relations with research centers and scholars of the capitalist and developing countries involved in the elaboration of problems of peace and disarmament. In conjunction with Soviet public organizations it has organized a number of international measures, including—together with the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation—in 1981 an international symposium on topical problems

of security and detente in Europe, in the course of which there was an appreciable expansion and stimulation of contacts with foreign research centers.

An important moment in the council's activity was the scientific-coordination meeting in March 1980 of scientists of the fraternal socialist countries working in the sphere of a study of the problems of peace and disarmament which outlined paths of further joint scientific research.

The concluding part of the report examined questions of an extension and intensification of the council's cooperation with our country's scientific and public organizations and emphasized the need for scientists' scientific-consultative assistance to be rendered a number of organizations studying this aspect or the other of questions of peace, international relations and economic, cultural and scientific cooperation.

Academician Ye.K. Fedorov, deputy chairman of the scientific council and chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, emphasized the particular importance of extensive propaganda of the proposals formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress under the conditions of the current complicated international situation and the intensification of reactionary, militarist trends in the policy of imperialism, primarily of the United States. The persistent indoctrination of the masses is currently under way, he observed, in the countries of the West. The insidious aim of this campaign is to accustom the peoples to the idea of the permissibility of nuclear war and to impress upon them that a nuclear conflict could be controlled. There are reports that work is being carried out in the United States on space systems carrying laser weapons capable of striking any missile. It is essentially a question of a revival of the idea of the so-called "ultimate weapon," that is, a weapon which only the United States would possess to secure for itself absolute military superiority, an idea which was actively employed at the height of the cold war. The exposure of such "ideas" is a priority task confronting the council. Ye.K. Fedorov also emphasized that despite the campaign concerning the "Soviet military threat" which has been blown up by the Western press, numerous facts testify that profound and justified alarm at the horrible consequences for all of mankind to which the adventurist policy of the West's militarist circles, which are endeavoring to justify by any means an unrestrained and dangerous arms race, could lead, alarm which is permeating all strata of the population, is increasing in the world.

Academician D.M. Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the council and leader of the scientific council's "Scientific-Technical Progress and Securing Peace" Section, dwelt on questions connected with the scientific-technical aspects of disarmament and the strengthening of detente. He noted the paramount significance which is attached in the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress to questions of the use of the achievements of science and technology for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of all mankind. Scientific-technical progress can and must be geared to the solution of the urgent problems confronting mankind in the sphere of power engineering, resource provision, the development of public health and so forth. At the same time, D.M. Gvishiani emphasized, scientific-technical progress is also leading to the creation of the latest weapons systems. Now, when increasingly deadly armaments systems and types of weapons are appearing, the monitoring of which and their concerted limitation are becoming an increasingly difficult business, and when the rate of

replacement of generations of weapons systems is accelerating, this area of the use of scientific and technical achievements entails a threat to all mankind. Under these conditions it is not enough to confine ourselves to slogans of a general nature. Scientists and specialists are called on to realize in full the increased social responsibility of science, primarily in the cause of the struggle for peace, put forward new ideas in the quest for practicable ways to strengthen peace and rebuff pseudoscientific militarist propaganda.

D.M. Gvishiani went on to describe the main areas of the section's work, which include: the range of questions connected with study of the direct influence of scientific-technical progress on military equipment and the consequences of this influence (including problems of the peaceful orientation of research in the sphere of biotechnology, possible connections between the development of atomic power engineering and the danger of nuclear war and so forth); and problems of the indirect influence of scientific-technical progress on an exacerbation or, the reverse, an easing of tension in the world (including questions of the ruinous impact of militarization on the development of science and the subject range of the economic, social and natural "limits" to the arms race). It is also planned within the framework of the section to devote attention to a search for ways to further develop mutually profitable scientific-technical cooperation aimed at benefiting all mankind and the orientation of world science in the interests of socioeconomic development.

The speech of Academician Ye.M. Primakov, deputy chairman of the scientific council and leader of the "Developing Countries and Problems of Peace and Disarmament" Section, observed that in our day the struggle for peace, for curbing the arms race and for disarmament is assuming a universal nature. A certain turning point characterized by a realization that regional conflicts could grow into global conflicts and that it is impossible to confine nuclear war within a local framework can be observed in the world outlook of leading circles and public opinion of the developing countries. An understanding is also growing in the developing countries of the impossibility of solving urgent problems of their development autonomously and in isolation from the struggle for the prevention of a general nuclear conflict and for the stabilization of international relations. The leaders of a number of Arab countries, for example, treated with tremendous attention the proposals contained in the CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th party congress concerning measures for the stabilization of the situation in the Persian Gulf and settlement of the Near East problem. It is important that we take into consideration in our work, Ye.M. Primakov emphasized, the turnabout that has been discerned in the public mind and the views of the leaders of the developing countries and take advantage of the contacts of members of the council and its sections with representatives of scientific and public organizations influencing the formulation of foreign policy decisions for propaganda of the peace initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. In conclusion Ye.M. Primakov described the work of the section and dwelt on the main areas and tasks of its activity. He advocated the scientific council's more precise coordination of the planning of the research into problems of peace and disarmament being conducted by various institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Academician M.A. Markov, deputy chairman of the scientific council and chairman of the Soviet Pugwash Committee, who heads the "Scientists' Cooperation in the Sphere of Study of the Problems of Peace" Section, pointed to the special significance for

the section's further work of L.I. Brezhnev's proposal on the creation of an authoritative international committee of the most prominent scientists of various countries which would show the vital need for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

This proposal was evaluated highly and supported by Dorothy Hodgkin, president of the Pugwash movement and Nobel Prize winner. M.A. Markov reported that the section, the majority of whose members are members of the Soviet Pugwash Committee, is planning the preparation of a number of opinions designed to contribute to realization of the proposal put forward by L.I. Brezhnev.

Describing the tasks confronting the section, M.A. Markov dwelt on the question of the preparation of a document whose purpose is to show the groundlessness of the assertions prevalent in the West to the effect that a halt to the arms race and the winding down of the military industry would lead to a sharp drop in the level of employment and to even greater unemployment. It is essential, M.A. Markov emphasized, to cogently explain that the conversion of military production would make it possible not only to avoid serious complications arising for the working people in respect of employment but, on the contrary, to achieve a reduction in unemployment, an improvement in the working people's living standard and an acceleration of the rate of socioeconomic progress in the world. The dissemination of such a document, for example, in international trade union centers and associations would play a positive part in enlisting in the peace movement the working people who have been confused by militarist propaganda and who, by virtue of this, decline participation in active struggle for a halt to the arms race and for disarmament. The section, M.A. Markov said, has performed a certain amount of work on the preparation of such a document and plans to continue it.

Prof V.V. Zhurkin, deputy chairman of the "Problems of Disarmament" Section, emphasized that a study of the main problems connected with realization of the wide-ranging program of struggle for an easing of the threat of war, curbing the arms race and for disarmament put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress would constitute the basis of its work in the immediate future. It is primarily a question of problems of military relaxation and disarmament in Europe, including questions of American forward-basing forces in West Europe, ways of easing nuclear confrontation on this continent, limiting nuclear arms and a number of other most urgent problems. In conjunction with the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace the section is planning to step up propaganda of the Soviet proposals concerning a halt to the production of all types of nuclear weapons and a gradual reduction in stockpiles thereof.

V.V. Zhurkin noted the fact that certain U.S. public organizations hold to viewpoints which are to a large extent close to our positions and treat the corresponding Soviet peace initiatives with sympathy and understanding. It would be advisable, he emphasized, to broaden contacts with these organizations, which is particularly urgent under the conditions wherein the U.S. ruling circles are pursuing a policy aimed at undermining Soviet-American relations and whipping up international tension. V.V. Zhurkin went on to dwell on the need for Soviet international affairs scholars' further development of a conceptual approach to the problems of strategic balance, taking into consideration the attempts currently being made in the United States to distort the concepts of strategic parity, equal security and strategic stability which have evolved and been consolidated in international documents of recent years and to invest them with a content corresponding to U.S. ruling circles' pretensions to the achievement of one-sided advantage.

Prof O.N. Bykov, deputy chairman of the scientific council and leader of the "Problems of Peaceful Coexistence and the Consolidation of Detente" Section, observed that new approaches and new arguments are needed for tackling the tasks of the struggle for peace and detente under the conditions of the growth of international tension to which the policy of aggressive imperialist forces has led. A principal area of the section's work is exposure of the policy being pursued by the U.S. Administration of reviving the cold war. This policy is not only leading to a deterioration in Soviet-American relations, it is creating a danger for all mankind. Employing the scientific council's possibilities, it is essential to cogently demonstrate to the public of the Western countries, particularly representatives of the younger generation, who have not experienced the horrors of war, the truly monstrous consequences to which the aggressive policy of imperialist circles could lead mankind.

An analysis of the entire spectrum of the objective prerequisites which could constitute the basis for continuation of the struggle for the relaxation of international tension under current conditions should represent an important field of scientific research. Particular attention should be paid at the present time to questions of the spread of confidence-building measures in the military sphere and questions of military relaxation in Europe. It is essential to continue the work already started by the council on the preparation of publications and material exposing the campaign which has been developed recently in the West to identify the people's struggle for national liberation with "international terrorism". Such, O.N. Bykov said in conclusion, are the main directions of the section's work, which is designed to contribute to the practical implementation of the Program of Struggle for Peace and Disarmament put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Prof G.I. Morozov, executive secretary of the scientific council, dwelt on organizational questions of the council's activity. He drew attention to the fact that practically all the research into problems of peace and disarmament is being carried out by institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow. Only a few centers studying this range of subjects—in Leningrad, Minsk and Kiev—exist outside of Moscow. In this connection, G.I. Morozov emphasized, one of the council's tasks is to enlist in research into problems of peace and disarmament as large a number of research institutes, centers and establishments as possible countrywide. A no less important task is an analysis of the scientific research into problems of war and peace for the purpose of eliminating parallelism and duplication and determining the advisability of a study of this problem or the other.

The closing remarks of the council's chairman summed up the results of the discussion and expressed confidence that the members of the scientific council and its sections would apply their efforts, knowledge and capabilities to perform the tasks confronting them in the struggle to cement peace and preserve and consolidate the relaxation of international tension.

Prominent scientists and numerous representatives of the public participated in the meeting.

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8850

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INTERNATIONAL

ENGLISH SUMMARIES OF ITEMS IN 'MEMO' JOURNAL

Moscow MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 81
pp 158-159

[Text] Academician E. Primakov, in his article "Countries of Socialist Orientation: Hard but Realistic Transition to Socialism" believes that life has confirmed the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist theory about the possibility of transition of underdeveloped countries to socialism, avoiding capitalism. The practice enriches the theoretical ideas about conditions, contradictions and perspectives of such a development. The theory, in its turn, has been contributing to the realization of urgent, answering the present day demands, of progressive transformation in the countries of socialist orientation, making more stable the noncapitalist transition to socialism. Socialist orientation as a model for development of underdeveloped countries to socialism has become a historical reality. A group of liberated countries has not only been proceeding along such a way, but has been achieving considerable successes in their development. The historical experience gained by these countries, developing along the progressive path has indicated that socialist orientation both as a scientific conception and a social practice has become the reality of our days.

G. Gariev and Yu. Tsaplin in their article "Soviet-Indian Friendship--a Factor of Strengthening of Peace" speak about the 10th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation which is a foundation of friendly Soviet-Indian relations. They demonstrate historical roots of such a friendship which are of a paramount importance. The principal lines and successes in political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries vividly prove the achieved results. The authors show how mutual efforts and coordinated actions of the two peace-loving countries on the international arena contribute to the general normalization of the international climate on our planet, thus meeting the interests of the entire world.

N. Gauzner in the article "Capitalist Rationalization and New Forms of Exploitation of Labour" examines the changes in working hours in the developed capitalist countries. Though there is a tendency towards a certain reduction of the working time no essential changes, despite the expectations of bourgeois theorists of "leisure civilization", have occurred in favour of leisure under conditions of state-monopoly capitalism. The working time is of a considerable importance in the functioning of the system of capitalist exploitation and in vital activities of the working people. The author also examines the reasons for application of modified

and new working-time schedules and scales of their use. The author considers as well the problems of overtime and shift work, part-time, work sharing and flexi-time schemes and their impact on the working class. In conclusion the article analyses the changes in demands of the labour movement on reduction of the work week.

In the article "Some Aspects of State Regulation in the U.S. Economics" K. Kozlova examines such new developments in this sphere as legal aspects of the government activities associated with the protection of environment, quality of production and industrial safety. The measures of economic control are considered as the attempts aimed at the formation of such a system of government-business relations that would better correspond to the strategic interests of the ruling forces, i.e. to the relaxation of the socio-economic antagonisms, and to consolidation of the capitalist system.

Specific lines of the government interference with the economy, analyzed in the article, refer to the application of the means of government control over concrete sectors and branches of the economy. A thorough analysis of theoretical and practical activities in the sphere of government economic regulation in the period of Carter's Administration enables the author to state the growing importance of the above developments for the process of capitalist reproduction. New measures aimed at the introduction of the market regulatory mechanisms in the spheres formerly liable to the direct government control are inseparably associated with the Reagan's Administration's greater concern for the supply-side economy over the economy of demand. The current neo-conservative attitudes of the Administration to the role of the states, exemplified by lower social expenditures, slackening of the governments control over big business, stimulation of private investments and market forces will no doubt influence the means and methods of economic regulatory practices. Neo-conservatism, however, can not cancel the regularity of the growing impact of the state interference with the economy, aimed at the stabilization of the general conditions of economic reproduction.

L. Demidova's article "Contradictions of Reproduction and Capital-Output Ratio in the USA" deals with the analysis of the dynamics of capital-output ratios, considered to be one of the most important measures of the effectiveness of economy. The author's original estimates of capital coefficients, based on a variety of official and non-official data, have enabled her to establish the values of capital-output ratios of the major branches of the U.S. economy during the post-war period. Higher effectiveness of the American fixed assets is associated with the amelioration of means of production in the process of modernization and replacement of the obsolete productive capacities. Other factors, stipulating the dynamics of capital-output ratios, are also examined in the article. Summing up all the circumstances the author stresses the change of the general trend after 1973 caused by the emergence of such factors as environmental situation, sky-rocketing inflation, overaccumulation of capital, associated with further intensification of the contradictions of capitalist reproduction. The crisis of the mid-70s, lower rates of economic growth, slackening investments and deepening disproportions of production have greatly influenced the capital-output ratio's tendency of the after-crisis years. Drastic changes in the prices on productive resources necessitate both the reorientation of investments flows and the readjustment of production in conformity with a new combination of its factors. Under conditions of continuous inflation and crisis of the government regulation activities, the changes in the proportions of reproduction are featured by contradictory tendencies and lower efficiency of fixed assets.

N. Karagodin's article "Socio-economic Consequences of the TNCs' Activity in Developing Countries" deals with the impact of the transnational corporations' operations on the industrialising societies. The article analyses the geographical distribution of TNCs' investments and shows that they tend to exacerbate the existing differences in the levels of economic development within individual countries and between states. TNCs' reluctance to adapt their production methods to the developing countries' needs in many cases results in the introduction both in their plants and in local enterprises of highly capital-intensive technology, that aggravates the unemployment problem. Their operations, the author argues, often result in deeper social differentiation. TNCs' cooperation with the local entrepreneurs as well as their contacts with the higher strata of the government apparatus stimulate the growth of the privileged groups of the society and their further alienation from the majority of population. Catering mainly to the needs of westernised minority TNCs, producing consumer goods, precipitate changes in the developing countries' industrial structure, unfavourable for the lower classes. The socio-economic consequences of the functioning of the economic model, introduced by TNCs in many developing countries substantiate the necessity for deep social changes there in the interests of the broad masses.

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8850

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INTERNATIONAL

CONFERENCE ON IDEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES SUMMARIZED

Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 4, 1981 pp 147-152

[Article by S.Ye. Grechikho, candidate of philosophical sciences, and A.S. Madatov:
"The Ideological Struggle with regard to the National Liberation Movement"]

[Text] The present stage of the national-liberation movement is characterized by a further deepening of its anticapitalist content. The 24th and 25th CPSU congresses appreciated the full value of the contribution to the struggle against imperialism which is made by the national-liberation movement as one of the primary revolutionary forces of our time. The 26th party congress noted that "the CPSU will continue to conduct consistently a policy of cooperation between the USSR and the liberated countries, a policy of strengthening the alliance between world socialism and the national-liberation movement" (Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, Moscow, 1981, p 15).

By taking into account the place which belongs to the national-liberation movement in the world revolutionary process, one can understand the significance of the investigation into the ideological processes which are taking place in the liberated countries. These issues were the subject of a scientific-theoretical conference entitled "Marxism-Leninism in the Struggle of Ideas on the Questions of Socialism in the Developing Countries" (Moscow), which was organized by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CC CPSU and by the Scientific Council on the Problems of Foreign Ideological Currents, which comes under the USSR Academy of Sciences. The conference was opened by Professor M.P. Mchedlov, doctor of philosophical sciences, who is the deputy director of the CC CPSU Institute of Marxism-Leninism. He emphasized that with the broadening of the socialist perspective in present-day national-liberation revolutions, increasing importance is being attached to the analysis of the influence of Marxist-Leninist ideas and the experience of true socialism on the formation of ideological currents in the developing countries.

The main paper, "Some Issues of the Ideological Struggle with regard to the Problems of Socialism in the Developing Countries," was presented by Academician M.B. Mitin, chairman of the Scientific Council on the Problems of Foreign Ideological Currents of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He noted that in the seventies there was a strengthening of the struggle by peoples to achieve social progress, to overcome the remnants of colonialism, and to eliminate the lack of

equal rights--both economic and political--in international relations. Former colonies and semicolonies have become at the present time subjects of world policy.

The social heterogeneity of the anti-imperialist forces gives rise to the diversity of forms in the liberation struggle of peoples. The various political structures, the alignment of class forces and the nature of the socio-economic tasks which face the liberated countries--all this determines the uniqueness of the young states. However, M.B. Mitin emphasized, the main factor in the social processes in these nations consists of the struggle over the paths of future development: either development along capitalist lines or a choice of socialist orientation.

A course aimed at socialism has been adopted by a number of developing countries, and it is an extremely important factor in national revival, success, the further interaction between the national liberation movement and the forces of peace, progress and socialism, and the communist and workers movement. Progressive socio-economic transformations, which are being carried out in the states having a socialist orientation, are implemented under conditions of enormous diversity in the social, historic, cultural and ethnic conditions and by the most diverse forms and methods. All this confirms the conclusions of the Marxist-Leninist classics concerning the possibility of moving toward socialism by a diversity of routes and without passing through capitalism.

In his report M.B. Mitin devoted a great deal of attention to exposing the strategies and tactics of anticommunism in the developing countries. At the present time international imperialism is engaged in a search for new methods of struggle against the aspirations of the peoples in the liberated nations for economic independence and social progress. The latest ideas worked out in the West include the "interdependence" of the industrially developed and developing states, the "modernization" and "Westernization" of the developing countries; these ideas retain a neocolonialist basis and they are aimed at providing an ideological foundation for keeping the young states as an appendage of the world capitalist system. In the speaker's opinion the political and ideological maneuvers of the multinational corporations in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are deserving of particular attention. The analysis of the essence of multinational corporations as one of the most dangerous manifestations of neocolonialism constitutes a timely task of contemporary Marxist-Leninist science.

The neocolonialist expansion of imperialism, including expansion in the ideological sphere, is one of the factors which gives rise to the broad dissemination of numerous bourgeois and petty bourgeois ideas of socialism which grow in the soil of nationalism in the developing countries. With the development and intensification of the class struggle, non-Marxist socialism is also undergoing evolution. It is becoming more flexible and it makes demagogic use of pseudosocialist phraseology.

As class forces within the liberated countries are polarized and as profound changes take place in the economic and political life of these countries, there is ever greater expansion of the acute ideological-political struggle on issues

related to the further paths of development. In conclusion, M.B. Mitin emphasized that the communist party is a most consistent, progressive political force, which introduces a scientific, Marxist-Leninist ideology into the social consciousness of the liberated states. The revolutionary-democratic parties which are in power in the countries with a socialist orientation also play a large role in the bringing of the elements of scientific socialism into the consciousness of the popular masses.

The use of Marxist-Leninist ideas as the methodological foundation for the identification of the varieties of petty bourgeois socialism was the subject of a presentation by N.I. Kolpinskiy, doctor of historical sciences from the CC CPSU Institute of Marxism-Leninism. Guided by a Marxist-Leninist evaluation of pre-Marxist petty bourgeois socialism, he outlined the main features of this type of socialism and noted its positive and negative features. He noted that it is inadmissible to identify petty bourgeois socialism with workers' communism: the latter is distinguished from the first by the demand for community property and the recognition of the proletariat as an independent political force.

In conclusion, the speaker noted the timeliness of these problems for the developing countries as a result of the fact that petty bourgeois socialism is finding a social basis among various laboring classes, including manual workers.

A report on the role of real socialism in the dissemination of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the liberated countries was presented by Professor P.P. Lopata, doctor of philosophical sciences (CC CPSU Institute of Marxism-Leninism). He showed that the achievements of the countries with true socialism in the economic, political and spiritual spheres serve as convincing evidence of the advantages of socialism over capitalism for the peoples of the developing states. By virtue of the successes which it has achieved socialism is exerting a positive influence on the development of the revolutionary process in the liberated countries. This influence grows stronger with the more distinct manifestation of the social content of the national-liberation movement, which is anti-imperialist in nature. In this regard true socialism has a role to play as the ideal of the aspirations of the peoples, who are fighting for their independence; it is the practical embodiment of the goals of their struggle.

P.P. Lopata pointed to the negative influence which is exerted by the schismatic policy of the Chinese leadership, its propaganda of pseudosocialistic methods of socialist construction, its constant interference in the internal affairs of the developing countries, and by its attempts to set the national-liberation movement in opposition to the other moving forces of the worldwide revolutionary process.

The dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in the developing countries takes place within a context of unceasing struggle against not only the hostile ideological currents which come from inside but also the anticommunist theories which penetrate from outside. In general the process of the affirmation of scientific socialism in the developing countries reflects the content of our epoch--an epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism and communism.

In his report Ye. S. Troitskiy (CC CPSU Institute of Marxism-Leninism), doctor of philosophical sciences, outlined the basic methodological principles for the analysis of nonproletarian ideas in the developing countries. First of all, it is essential to take into account the transitional nature of the current epoch. Further, when examining non-Marxist socialist theories, one should be guided by the Marxist-Leninist position concerning the decisive role of production in the life of society, and concerning the significance of material factors as the causative agents which in the final analysis give rise to the development of social ideas. At the same time it is essential to take into account as well the relative independence of ideology. Marxist-Leninist theory of the classes and class struggle is the starting point for the process of discovering the social essence of nonproletarian socialist ideas. The works of V.I. Lenin in which he criticises the narodnik movement are of particular value in the study of non-Marxist socialism in the developing countries. Marxist-Leninist teachings on the national-liberation movement also fulfill a methodological role in the analysis of socialist currents in the countries of Asia and Africa. Ye. S. Troitskiy cited several more initial principles, which serve as the theoretical platform for the analysis of non-Marxist socialism: the teaching concerning the noncapitalist path of development, the Leninist characterization of nationalism in the colonial countries, Marxist-Leninist tenets concerning revolutionary democracy and others. An analysis, which is objective from the viewpoint of Marxist-Leninist theory, of the ideas of nonproletarian socialism makes it possible to reveal not only their social content but also their theoretical content, which can serve as the ideological basis for uniting the broadest strata in the anti-monopolistic struggle in the developing countries at the present stage.

In his report Professor N.A. Oganessian (Institute of Oriental Studies of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences) pointed to the need to study features of similarity and difference in revolutionary-democratic, Utopian and scientific socialism. Revolutionary-democratic ideology occupies a special place among the non-Marxist theories of socialism inasmuch as it acts as a guiding program in countries which are proceeding along a noncapitalist path of development. In showing the essence of revolutionary-democratic socialism, the speaker contrasted the latter with Utopian and scientific socialism in the following areas:

1) treatment of the question concerning the paths and methods of socio-economic transformations. While nonacceptance of violent means is characteristic of Utopian socialism, revolutionary democracy proceeds along a path of revolutionary transformations while supporting the idea of revolutionary struggle;

2) attitude toward the bourgeoisie and the proletariat and the resolution of the contradictions between them. Utopian socialism did not ascend to the understanding of classes and only in the person of its outstanding representative, Saint-Simon, did it work out a concept of the industrial class, which included the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. Revolutionary democratic socialism recognizes the proletariat and the bourgeoisie as independent classes and even criticises capitalism, but the question of the historical mission of the proletariat is one which it does not pose for the most part. This constitutes the difference between revolutionary-democratic socialism and scientific socialism;

3) attitude toward ownership of the means of production. Revolutionary democracy does not consider that it is essential to establish public ownership of the means of production on a nationwide scale. The existence of three types of property, collective, people's and private property is permitted in the future society.

The report by Professor L.R. Polonskaya, doctor of historical sciences (Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences), was devoted to an analysis of the ideas of "Islamic socialism." These theories, which are essentially nationalistic, include overall democratic, anti-imperialist as well as conservative aspects of bourgeois nationalism. The ideas of "Islamic socialism" reflect the coexistence of various levels of social consciousness, which is determined by the uneven rate of capitalistic development in the countries of the Islamic East. It is not easy to answer the question as to whether these ideas will influence the choice of development along a noncapitalist path or whether, on the contrary, they will create obstacles to capitalism. This depends on concrete conditions of a given country and on whether the peasantry and other laboring strata which are not guided by the proletarian party are strong enough to withstand the bourgeois and feudal land owning reaction. If the opposite occurs, the latter will make use of the conservative aspects of the peasant and petty bourgeois psychology for their own purposes.

L.R. Polonskaya noted that it is possible to overcome the prejudices of believers only if there is development of the revolutionary-democratic tendencies in petty bourgeois ideology. The shift of the broad popular Islamic masses to revolutionary-democratic positions will also signify a gradual departure from the ideology of "Islamic socialism."

Professor A.I. Sobolev, doctor of philosophical sciences (CC CPSU Institute of Marxism-Leninism), discussed the methodological problems in the study of the national-liberation movement. He pointed out that the features of the socio-economic development of the liberated countries have been thoroughly studied in the Marxist literature. However, the specifics of applying the general tenets of Marxism-Leninism to particular liberated countries have still not been adequately developed. The determination of the stages of the revolutionary process in the liberated nations is also of great significance. According to A.I. Sobolev, it is essential to distinguish the national-liberation, the national-democratic and socialist revolutions. When analyzing the trends and prospects of the noncapitalist path, the sequence of stages in a socialist orientation must not be underestimated and the content of the democratic stage of the revolutionary process must not be interpreted inaccurately. The discovery of the factors in the development which proceeds along a path of socialist orientation is also of great methodological significance. The first factor which should be kept in mind here is the level of development of the production forces. The speaker also noted that it is essential to devote a great deal of attention to an investigation of the process by which the material preconditions for the building of socialism mature. The formulation of the question concerning the material base of socialism must include the political, ideological and economic aspects; moreover, it is essential to give further treatment to the economic side of the issue. Further, when studying the noncapitalist path of development, the degree of development achieved by the working class should be taken into account. If it is not adequate to advance the revolutionary process, the

presence of the international working class may compensate for this. One of the fundamental issues in the determination of the stages and prospects of the noncapitalist path concerns the party under whose leadership the progressive, socio-economic transformations are being carried out. The speaker made particular mention of the need to differentiate the national-democratic and revolutionary-democratic parties. The differences between present-day revolutionary democracy and the revolutionary democracy of the 19th century should also be noted. Present-day revolutionary democracy is a complex trend which reflects the interests of various social strata. In evaluating any given revolutionary-democratic party the main thing is to consider it from the viewpoint of its further evolution in the direction of Marxist ideology.

In conclusion, A.I. Sobolev emphasized the political significance of the study of the processes of party construction in the liberated countries, the formulation of the issue concerning the prospects for the development of the revolutionary-democratic parties.

N.D. Kosukhin, doctor of historical sciences (USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Africa) discussed several aspects of the organization of joint work among various institutions for the study of the development of the revolutionary process in the developing countries. He outlined a number of problems which in his opinion are the most important and timely for such studies.

A desire was expressed for the unification of the efforts of various institutes for the purpose of joint work in the area of research into the ideological struggle on issues of socialism in the developing countries. The speaker emphasized that this formulation of the issue was timely in view of the urgent task of making Marxist-Leninist teaching available for the peoples of the developing countries, while taking into account their historical, cultural and psychological features. Further, the speaker noted the importance of bringing Marxism-Leninism in an undistorted form to the popular masses of the developing countries in connection with the question of the formation of vanguard parties of working people.

A.S. Madatov, candidate of philosophical sciences (Moscow State University) noted in his presentation that the study of the treatment given to the political role of the working class of Asia and Africa in the interpretation of non-Marxist ideas of socialism was an important issue. It is of significance for both the typology of socialist ideas in the developing countries as well as for the differentiation of trends in revolutionary democracy. While it is characteristic of bourgeois and petty bourgeois ideas of socialism to essentially deny the revolutionary nature of the working class, the recognition of the progressive role of the working class in the struggle for a socialist orientation constitutes one of the distinguishing criteria of revolutionary-democratic ideology. However, the role of the working class is understood in different ways in various platform documents and works by representatives of revolutionary democracy. A number of revolutionary-democratic parties and organizations have included in their platforms the Marxist-Leninist thesis concerning the leading role of the working class. Others characterize the political power in their own countries as power of the people or power of all the workers but do not suggest that any one class is the hegemonic force in the struggle for socialism.

and neocolonialism; they attempt to ensure the defense of national sovereignty and to implement anti-imperialist and antifeudal transformations. In the second stage there is further evolution of their views, and this process is related to the further intensification of socio-economic transformations and the choice of a socialist orientation. In the third stage the intensification of the national-democratic revolution among progressive military circles results in a transition to positions of scientific socialism.

The speaker used the example of a number of African countries in his analysis of the fundamental stages in the evolution of the views of the progressive, patriotically inclined military circles who have turned toward scientific socialism; he then pointed out the role which is played by the army in the formation of socialist trends in Africa. The national, people's armies not only experience the influence of socialist ideas, but they themselves influence the spiritual life of the African countries with a socialist orientation.

The presentation by L.N. Lebedinskaya, candidate of historical sciences (CC CPSU Institute of Marxism-Leninism) was devoted to an analysis of the possible paths of evolution from petty bourgeois Utopian views which carry the imprint of specific local conditions in the direction of a consistently revolutionary world view, as exemplified by the great figure of the national-liberation movement, Kwame Nkrumah. This subject is of great scientific interest because Nkrumah's views of social problems and his doctrine reflected the attempt to adapt certain tenets of scientific socialism to national conditions, to transform and combine these tenets with the traditional, archaic foundations of the life of African society. This explains why the expression of the anticolonial nature of the activities carried out by the People's Convention Party, headed by Nkrumah, is reflected in a theoretical platform founded on Utopian populist ideas about the harmony of the interests of opposed classes; in addition, it lacked a formulation of the question concerning the historical mission of the proletariat as the bearer of socio-economic transformations. Although a fundamental difference between the social relations under capitalism and socialism was noted in the ideas of Nkrumah, the idea of socialism as the society of the future did not possess a sufficiently well-expressed class nature.

The speaker emphasized that in many of Nkrumah's works the slogan "tribal traditionalism" was overvalued and the danger from the enemies of a socialist orientation as personified by the national bourgeoisie was underestimated. Consequently, a shift toward the perception of a Marxist world view took place in Nkrumah's views. There was a definite movement toward a Marxist-Leninist evaluation of the classes and the class struggle, and toward an interpretation of the national question, etc. The evolution which brought his views closer to scientific socialism was also manifested in the policy concerning relations with the socialist countries. L.N. Lebedinskaya noted in conclusion that the ideological and political development of Kwame Nkrumah's views supports the Marxist-Leninist tenet concerning the possible ideological evolution of true revolutionaries in the direction of a scientific world view of the working class.

V.P. Agafonov, doctor of philosophical sciences (Moscow State University), provided an analysis of the developmental features of present-day socialist currents in Latin America. Because it is the proletariat which is the main

At the same time some revolutionary democrats attribute first-rank significance in the construction of the future socialist society to the peasantry. The qualitative and quantitative growth of the proletariat, the gradual emergence of the workers' movement in the liberated countries and the revolutionizing influence of the international working class on the national-liberation movement constitute the essential factors in the evolution of the ideological-political platform of modern revolutionary democracy. Being socially heterogeneous by nature, revolutionary democracy represents an ideological-political current which reflects temporarily coinciding interests of the working class, the peasantry and the urban middle strata (in a number of countries in coalition with the patriotically inclined segment of the petty and middle level bourgeoisie). However, there are differences in the political leadership of revolutionary democracy. In some countries with a socialist orientation the leadership belongs primarily to representatives of the petty bourgeois intelligentsia whose ideological principles typically include elements of petty bourgeois ideology as well as certain tenets of scientific socialism. In other states with a socialist orientation the revolutionary-democratic coalition is headed by representatives of the revolutionary intelligentsia, who reflect the interests of the working class and the working peasantry and who have declared Marxism-Leninism to be their ideological foundation. This second category can be called revolutionary democracy with a Marxist orientation. This category of present-day revolutionary democracy has resulted in the appearance of a political phenomenon such as the vanguard parties of the working people. The criteria for the further development of the vanguard revolutionary-democratic parties into Marxist-Leninist parties are the following: the combination of their activities with the growth of a mass workers' movement, the comprehensive mastery of the theory of scientific socialism and its creative application to the conditions of Afro-Asian reality, a consistent struggle against nationalistic and tribal tendencies, the strengthening of the social composition of the party through the addition of representatives of the working class and the working peasantry.

Yu.G. Sumbatyan, candidate of philosophical sciences and instructor at Moscow State University, discussed the role of the army in the political life of the countries with a socialist orientation and in the development and dissemination of revolutionary-democratic ideology. When the political structure of a majority of the liberated countries has not yet been firmed up and remains in a formational stage, the level of their socio-economic development is not high and the general educational preparation of the broad popular masses is low; under these conditions the choice of social orientation frequently depends on the position of army circles. The dissemination of revolutionary-democratic ideology among patriotically inclined military circles is the result of ideological demarcation within the military intelligentsia of the liberated countries in the course of the process by which the national-liberation revolution has developed into a national-democratic one and a society with a socialist orientation has been formed.

Yu. G. Sumbatyan identified three stages in the ideological-political evolution of the progressive military circles. During the first stage, the stage of struggle for national independence, the patriotically inclined members of the military participate in the struggle to liberate the country from colonialism

moving force in the struggle for political and economic independence in this region ideological conflict develops here primarily between Marxist-Leninist ideology on the one hand and neocolonialist, local reactionary theories, as well as reformist right and "left" revisionist ideas, on the other hand. An examination of the various concepts of nationalism, Peronism, Aprism, continental socialism, etc. show that numerous theoretical models of "national socialism" in Latin America constitute a variety of bourgeois ideology.

V.P. Agafonov emphasized that in order to reach a correct understanding of the issue concerning the objective conditions and subjective factors which determine the dissemination of the ideas of scientific socialism in the Latin American countries, the following factors should be taken into account: the broad development of democratic and anti-imperialist movements; the worldwide historical achievements of true socialism (including the successes in the construction of socialism on Cuba); the relatively high (in comparison to the Afro-Asian countries) degree to which the ideas of scientific socialism are disseminated here.

The communist parties are making a decisive contribution to the development of the issues of the anti-imperialist, anti-oligarchical revolution, as well as the patterns and features of its transformation into a socialist revolution. It is worth noting that the ideas of the democratically inclined petty bourgeois ideologues possess strong anti-imperialist and anticapitalist tendencies which bring them close to scientific socialism.

In addition to the communist and socialist parties which are active in the Latin American countries, there have also emerged leftist trends of the most diverse shades; moreover, they include those which call themselves Marxist-Leninist and declare socialism to be their goal. In the struggle to create a unified anti-imperialist front the communist parties take note of their disagreements with these trends but consider that some of them are guided by a sincere desire to do away with imperialist oppression and shift to genuinely socialist positions.

V.D. Granov, doctor of philosophical sciences (Scientific Council on the Problems of Foreign Ideological Currents of the USSR Academy of Sciences), noted that in recent years the analysis of the role of Western social democracy in the ideological struggle within the developing countries has been acquiring particular urgency. As a consequence of the direct support which the Socialist International gave to the neocolonialist policies of the imperialist powers after the Second World War, Social democracy proved to have not one single base of solid support in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In the fifties and sixties there was hardly one major party of the social democratic type on these continents. For this reason the Socialist International was forced to state in the sixties that its policies in the developing countries had been a failure. In the last decade and a half new features have appeared in the political and ideological course of the social democratic parties. The world situation is currently such that social democratic leaders have been forced to dissociate themselves from a number of aspects of imperialist policy. Verbal condemnation of capitalism, calls for the liquidation of the economic gap between the liberated and developed capitalist countries, and pretentious approval of the decisive steps taken by the young states along the path of independence—all this has become a relatively frequent phenomenon on the part of leaders of social democratic parties.

On the other hand statements of this kind reflect the leftward movement of the rank and file social democrats. However, the ideological-political course of social democracy in the developing countries retains propaganda for the doctrine of "democratic socialism," which is a mask for the capitalist path of development.

V.D. Granov noted that the leadership of the Socialist International, having failed to create openly pro-Western social-democratic parties in the majority of Asian, African and Latin American countries, is counting primarily on strengthening contacts and drawing closer organizationally and ideologically to the petty bourgeois and even the bourgeois reformist parties. In some cases this policy has brought definite results (Senegal, Tunisia, Egypt). As class contradictions become more acute in the developing states and as the social forces oriented toward scientific socialism grow, the elements within certain social reformist parties which favor closer relations with Western social-democracy are growing stronger (in February 1981 the African Socialist International was established).

In his report V.V. Bogoslovskiy, doctor of historical sciences (Institute of Africa of the USSR Academy of Sciences), emphasized the reactionary role of the theory of "rich" and "poor" nations in the ideological struggle in the developing countries. The essence of this theory consists in the division of the modern world on the basis of the principle of wealth and poverty into two parts--the "industrial North" and the "backward South." It postulates equality between the developed capitalist and socialist countries--both are included in the overall group of "rich" nations and set against the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The theory of the "rich" and "poor" nations is aimed at undermining the alliance of forces of world socialism, the international workers' and national-liberation movement. The theory of the "rich" and "poor" nations is used by the exploiting classes of the developing countries, who view it as a lightning rod designed to deflect the growing revolutionary struggle into an evolutionary-reformist channel and to turn the reconstruction of international economic relations into a deal with the foreign monopolies.

All those who spoke noted that despite the difficulties and obstacles encountered, the ideas of Marxism-Leninism are being disseminated more and more widely in the developing countries; they are being applied ever more intensively in social practice, and they are gaining for themselves more and more new supporters.

In summing up the conference participants noted that the conference had been fruitful, and they expressed deep satisfaction with the work which had been done.

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8543

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INTERNATIONAL

'HYPOCRISY' OF U.S. STAND ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM EXPOSED

Moscow CHELOVEK I ZAKON in Russian No 6, Jun 81 pp 12-17

[Article by M. Avakov, professor and doctor of jurisprudence: "The Hypocrisy of International Terrorism's Washington Accomplices"]

[Excerpts] To terrorize (from the Latin word "terror" -- fear, terror) means to deal physically with or to victimize, threatening assassination, in order to keep people in a condition of fear for their personal safety or for life itself. Terror was first established as a state policy during the French revolution by the Jacobin party in order to crush the opposition of the nobility and to set up a rebuff for foreign intervention.

Terrorism -- this is the policy and tactics of physically destroying a political enemy. International terrorism -- this is the terroristic actions which are aimed at undermining normal international relations and which run counter to the norms of morality and international law.

This is the preliminary information with which one must begin a discussion of the U.S. administration's new demagogic campaign -- the so-called "struggle against international terrorism."

A Zionist terrorist group recently fired a rocket launcher at the embassy of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen in Paris. Zionist terrorists have perpetrated dozens of murders, dynamitings of Arab embassies and UN delegations, and shellings and dynamitings of the USSR's and other socialist countries' diplomatic and commercial delegations. They have stolen civilian airplanes, shot them down in the air, and seized hostages. These crimes have happened and are happening in Italy, France, Norway, Uganda, Egypt, Holland, England, but most frequently of all in the United States. All of us remember the dynamiting of the Aeroflot delegation and the firing at the houses where Soviet citizens live. The notorious "Jewish Defense League" is still terrorizing Soviet diplomats and the members of their families in New York.

The activity of Beijing in exporting terrorism, extremism and leftist adventurism is also well known. The Maoist ideology of the "cultural revolution" feeds the "new left" movement in the countries of Western Europe. In Asia -- Burma, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Malaysia, any anti-government terrorist group enjoys the active support of Beijing. China is helping the killers of the Pol Pot--Ieng Sary clique and is supporting the separatist and terrorist movement in India (in particular, the representatives of the Mizo and Naga tribes in Darjeeling and

Nagaland and subversive groups in Laos (the Meo tribe), Vietnam and Afghanistan. Beijing supports the Eritrian separatists, the dissident groups in Namibia, and the Kh. Roberto and Zh. Savimbi bands in Angola in exactly the same way.

The savage violence against the native population of the Republic of South Africa, the terror and repression employed against the freedom-loving people of Namibia, and the bandit attacks against the territory of Angola, Mozambique and other African states are irrefutable evidence of the fact that South African apartheid is a policy of international terrorism.

All these terrorist acts are supported and sanctioned by the United States. The CIA has been transformed into one of the main weapons of U. S. terrorist and subversive activity abroad. In condemning international terrorism in words, the ruling circles of the United States always elevate terror and anti-government plots to the rank of state policy.

And here is the new U. S. administration which has begun its work with a public announcement that "Russia encourages, supports and promotes an expansion in the scale of international terrorism."

On 28 January of this year, A. Haig, the U. S. secretary of state, disclosed during his first press conference that the world allegedly bears witness to a Soviet plan-- which is unprecedented in nature and scope -- "to train, finance and equip international terrorism."

One must suppose that President Reagan and his advisors, even those who are starting, know that the USSR -- a state led by a Marxist-Leninist party -- always has been and remains a highly principled enemy of terrorist theory and practices. However, the fact is that these lying assertions are needed by the Washington administration only to justify the policy of armed suppression of national liberation movements which has been adopted by it. Therefore, the United States deliberately and unfairly places an equal sign between terrorism and the peoples' lawful struggle for national and economic liberation which the Soviet Union and other progressive states resolutely support.

Under the pretext of the "struggle against terrorism", the ruling circles of the United States are trying to direct the military, economic and diplomatic capabilities -- their own and those of their allies -- against the just and lawful struggle of peoples for national, political, economic, and social liberation. Washington accuses true patriots -- those who are fighting for the independence of their countries, struggling against the domination of foreign monopolies, and combatting the remnants of colonialism and neocolonial oppression which have been thrust on them by transnational corporations -- of terrorism.

In particular, the current president of the United States regards without any basis at all the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the sole representative of the Palestinian Arab people, who are struggling against the Zionist colonialists, and which is recognized by the UN; SWAPO-- the political leader of the Namibian people who are fighting against the South African colonialists; the fighters for the union of Ulster with Ireland; the Salvadoran patriots; and others, as international "terrorist organizations."

At the same time, the United States itself is not only engaged in the export of counterrevolution and terrorism, but it also protects countries and organizations which inspire, organize and carry out international terrorism -- Israel and the world-wide Zionist organization, the Republic of South Africa and its neo-fascist low-flying attack aircraft, China, Pakistan, and its other allies.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out during the 26th Congress that, by demonstrating complete disregard for the rights and aspirations of peoples, the aggressive circles of imperialism "are trying to depict the liberation struggle of the popular masses as a manifestation of 'terrorism'. They have in truth made up their minds to achieve the unachievable -- to place a barrier on the path of progressive changes in the world, to return to themselves the role of rulers of peoples' destinies."

The official attitude of the Soviet Union to terrorism was also expressed by A. A. Gromyko, the minister of foreign affairs, at the 27th Session of the UN General Assembly: "The Soviet Union advances from highly principled positions against acts of terrorism which upset the diplomatic activity of states and their representatives, the transportation ties between them, and the normal course of international contacts and meetings; and against acts of violence which do not serve any positive goal and which entail the death of people."

The USSR and the other countries of the socialist commonwealth consistently come out in favor of general peace and the elimination of the "cold war" and the aggressive plans of imperialism. They condemn terrorism and strive for the peaceful collaboration of states and the struggle against these dangerous international crimes.

On the other hand, imperialism is by no means averse to converting international terrorism into a weapon of its foreign policy, encroaching by this on peace and international security.

The criminal laws of our country regard terrorism as an especially dangerous state crime. Responsibility for a terrorist act against a representative of a foreign state (assassination or the inflicting of serious bodily harm for the purpose of provoking a war or international complications) is provided for in Article 67 of the RSFSR Criminal Code and in the corresponding articles of the criminal codes of the other union republics.

The question of working out a convention for the struggle against international terrorism and the penalties for it was raised at the 27th Session of the UN General Assembly which established a special committee on questions of international terrorism composed of 34 states (including the USSR) in accordance with Resolution 3034 XXVII dated 18 December 1972.

The Soviet Union actively supports all measures directed toward the struggle of states against international terrorism. On 26 December 1975, the Soviet Union ratified the convention on preventing and punishing crimes against people enjoying international protection, including diplomatic agents, which was approved in 1973 during the 28th Session of the UN General Assembly and which became effective in February 1977.

A number of UN General Assembly sessions have examined the question of combatting terrorism and have adopted decisions on it. Resolution No 32/147, which called upon states to continue the search for just and peaceful solutions which would permit the elimination of the causes of the growing number of international terrorist acts, was adopted on 16 December 1977. The inalienable right of all people, located under colonial and racist regimes and other forms of foreign domination, to self-determination and independence is affirmed; the lawfulness of their struggle -- in particular the struggle of recognized national liberation movements -- is confirmed; and the repressive and terroristic acts to which colonial, racist and foreign regimes continue to resort, depriving the people of their legal right to self determination and independence, are condemned.

The 1970 Hague convention on the struggle against illegal seizure of aircraft and the Montreal convention on the struggle against illegal acts directed against the safety of civil aviation are important multilateral treaties in the area of combatting terrorism.

One must emphasize once again that international terrorism qualifies under modern international law as a serious international crime. The encouragement of terrorism by a state is regarded as one of the forms of aggression and a crime against the peace and security of peoples.

In point "d" of article 3 of the definition of aggression given by the UN in 1974, it is pointed out that the "sending of armed bands, groups, irregular forces, or mercenaries, which carry out acts using armed force against another state and which are of a serious nature," qualifies as aggression.

In accordance with this basic UN document, what else, except terrorism, can the open support, which world reaction -- especially the United States -- gives to the actions of mercenary bands against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its lawful government, be called? However, this is not Washington's only guilt before humanity. Let us recall that the United States is a direct accomplice in the bloody terror in El Salvador, Chile and the Republic of South Africa; that it does not simply encourage but sympathizes with the Zionist terror in the occupied arab territories and throughout the area of the Near and Middle East....

At the same time, violence, terror and reprisals against those who think differently have become the norm of daily life in the United States itself. This is the reverse side of the White House campaign against "international terrorism." It only once again shows the hypocrisy of U.S. ruling circles and their intention to misinterpret any truth and scorn any fairness if the talk concerns the defense of cosmopolitan capital's profit interests. This campaign will also not bring any laurels to Washington.

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INTERNATIONAL

CONTINUING STRUGGLE OF NICARAGUA'S REVOLUTIONARY FORCES DESCRIBED

Moscow LATINSKAYA AMERIKA in Russian No 7, Jul 81 pp 26-41

[Article by I. M. Bulychev: "Successes and Problems of the Sandinist Revolution"]

[Excerpts] After the victory of the people's revolution in Nicaragua the country's leadership must solve numerous urgent problems in a maximally short time. It is necessary to restore the destroyed economy and to lay down the foundations for a new state system. There is a need to greatly raise the standard of living of the population, primarily of its least well-to-do strata. The consolidation of Nicaraguan society under the slogan of national unity has become one of the main conditions for a successful development of the process of national reconstruction. An increase in the country's defensive capacity and the establishment of a combat-ready truly popular army, which at the necessary moment could defend the achievements of the revolution and ensure normal conditions for creative and original work, are also of great importance. The fulfillment of these major tasks requires the maximum mobilization of efforts and the concentration of all resources on key directions.

National Unity Against the Intrigues of the Counter-Revolution

The leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front pays special attention to the organizational strengthening of the working class movement and to the consolidation of its contacts with the peasantry. This union, which played a positive role during the armed struggle against the dictatorship, is also of great importance during the period of national reconstruction and establishment of the foundations for the construction of a new society. The strengthening of workers' and peasants' organizations "as the tool of people's power," as well as the "consolidation of their historical union through a constant rise in the organizational and ideological-political level," is viewed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front as the necessary guarantee for a successful development of the Sandinist People's Revolution.¹ Therefore, the establishment of CSN, undoubtedly, can be considered a great success of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in the cause of rallying the vanguard forces of the revolution.

At the same time, under the specific conditions of development of the revolutionary process in Nicaragua the strategy of the Sandinist National Liberation Front envisages the rallying under the slogan of national unity of the representatives of the social groups and classes that manifest genuine interest and readiness to

participate in the process of national reconstruction. The solution of the complex problems facing the country dictates the need to combine the efforts of all truly patriotic forces and to strengthen the political unity of Nicaraguan society. Every honest Nicaraguan, regardless of his social status and racial or religious affiliation, can participate in the revolutionary movement.

The revolution does a great deal for small and average producers, who previously completely depended on big industrialists. The revolutionary government gives them the necessary financial and technical assistance, stimulating their active participation in production. For example, in 1980 more than 900 million out of the 3 billion cordobas allocated by the National Development Bank for the needs of agriculture were granted to small and average producers.² On 8 March 1981 the Leading Council of the Government of National Reconstruction adopted a decree allowing small and average landowners to use the vacant land of big owners. New rent norms were introduced. On the whole, rent should not exceed 100 cordobas per manzana of land (0.7 hectares) and for land occupied by cotton, 300 cordobas. All-out support for small producers and the creation of the necessary conditions for the combination of their efforts in the sphere of production and the country's social and political life are the main tasks of the Sandinist people's revolution. The National Committee of Small and Average Producers, which includes the representatives of the National Development Bank, PROCAMPO, INRA, the Ministry of Planning, the Association of Rural Workers, the Nicaraguan Organization for Basic Foodstuffs and so forth, operates successfully in the country. Important steps for the establishment of a general national organization of small and average producers were taken, its departmental committees were formed and the National Union of Farmers and Livestock Breeders, which united 300,000 small and average agricultural producers, was established in April 1981.

As before, the revolutionary leadership also supports the development of cooperation with the representatives of the private sector that show sincere interest in the restoration of the national economy and the country's reconstruction. State bodies try to take into consideration the interests of industrialists to the maximum degree provided they are not contrary to the main directions of the people's revolution.

The Sandinists also try to enlist believers in an active participation in the consolidation of Nicaraguan society on the basis of national unity. In order to stop the rumors about the lack of coincidence of the interests of believers and the revolution spread by counter-revolutionaries and elements hostile to the revolution, on 7 October 1980 the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front published an official document illuminating the front's position with respect to religion. "For the Sandinist National Liberation Front," the document states, "freedom of religion is the inalienable right of the individual, which the revolutionary government guarantees fully."³ The document noted the traditions of the Christians' wide participation in the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, which, probably, did not exist in a single country of Latin America and the whole world.

The establishment of the Revolution's Patriotic Front (July 1980) within the Sandinist National Liberation Front, of the Nicaraguan Socialist and People's Social-Christian parties and of the Independent Liberal Party was of great significance for the strengthening of national unity.

A rather clear-cut demarcation of political forces had occurred in the country by that time. The Sandinist National Liberation Front and all progressive political, trade-union and mass revolutionary organizations were on one side of the barricade and a small group of traditional or recently formed bourgeois parties (the Conservative Democratic Party, the Social-Christian Party, the Social-Democratic Party and the party called the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement), on the other. The Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP), as well as the Trade-Union Center of Nicaraguan workers, whose leaders, in fact, became the accomplices of industrialists, is affiliated with this camp.

However, all the attempts by counter-revolutionary forces operating in close contact with imperialism to stop and turn back the revolutionary process in Nicaragua are foiled. They are opposed by the people's collective force, which once again was visually demonstrated by the "Days of National Unity" held in the country early in January. At the same time, the unceasing attempts by the reaction to destabilize the political situation in the country force the Leading Council of the Government of National Reconstruction and the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front to pay special attention to an increase in the defensive capacity and to strengthen the revolutionary armed forces.

With the advent to power in the United States of the administration of Ronald Reagan, who even in the course of the election campaign often made sharp attacks against Nicaragua, the real threat of outside intervention increased. The United States adopted a number of economic sanctions against Nicaragua. The granting of funds from the loan previously approved by the U.S. Congress for the restoration of Nicaraguan economy was stopped and in February 1981 credit amounting to 9.6 million dollars for grain purchases was frozen. "Washington's decision to freeze Nicaragua's credit for grain purchases," stated Artur Tanco, president of the World Food Council, "conflicts with the most elementary norms of human morality. Instead of helping countries, whose population is starving, the United States prefers to send weapons and hirelings to suppress the struggle of nations rising against hunger, injustice, inequality and poverty."⁵

Probably, R. Reagan's election to the post of U.S. president created illusions among some representatives of the big Nicaraguan bourgeoisie dreaming about regaining their lost positions. Recently, these circles have waged a demagogic campaign against the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in the country, accusing it of "usurpation of power" and of an alleged departure from the initial aims of the revolution. In an attempt to mask their subversive goals with slogans about the so-called "third alternative," "justice in freedom," "socialism in freedom" and so forth, they have intensified the attacks against the progressive reforms carried out in the country and try to hinder the further development of the process of the country's national reconstruction.

Under such conditions the revolutionary leadership took measures to decisively stop the subversive antipopular acts. The words from the message of the Leading Council of the Government of National Reconstruction to the heroic people of Nicaragua to the effect that the "hour of vacillation has ended and the magnanimous revolution, which ensures the country's transformation and the construction of a new society, is ready to oppose those that try to stop it..."⁶ sounded a severe

warning to those that try to encroach on the achievements of the revolution. To help the Sandinist People's Army and the people's militia, the formation of units of local defense volunteers began all over the country. Under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front the Nicaraguan nation is closing its ranks. As Minister of Interior T. Borge stated, 300,000 patriots are ready with arms in their hands to defend the achievements of the revolution and national sovereignty at the first call. "We are prepared to endure all the difficulties, but we will never allow to be subjugated again," Carlos Nunez Tellez, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua, said in his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress. "... We believe in history. This belief prompts us to confidently advance along the revolutionary path."⁷

Two years passed from the day of victory of the Sandinist people's revolution. However, even in such a short period under extremely difficult conditions the Nicaraguan people under the guidance of its vanguard--the Sandinist National Liberation Front--made significant progress.

The national economy is gathering speed and its basis--the public property sector--is strengthening. The position of the least well-off strata of the population has improved considerably. The activity of the masses, which for the first time in the country's history take a direct part in the solution of important social-political and economic problems, has increased significantly.

The social base of the Sandinist National Liberation Front has expanded and specific steps for its transformation into a revolutionary party have been taken. Intensive work on the elimination of the previously existing profound social alienation and on the formation of a national unity and on this basis consolidation of Nicaraguan society continues.

There are many difficulties and obstacles on this path. To successfully overcome them, the selfless labor of all honest Nicaraguans, as well as time, will be needed, because in such a short period it is impossible to eliminate all the consequences of the prolonged rule of tyranny. Furthermore, the forces of internal and foreign reaction do not stop their subversive actions, trying to destabilize the situation in the country and to disrupt the process of national reconstruction.

However, all their attempts are doomed to failure. The unbending resolution of the people to defend the achievements of the revolution is the guarantee of this. This was clearly expressed in the adopted national "Charter of the Homeland's Dignity and Sovereignty" (April 1981). The Nicaraguan people under the leadership of their vanguard--the Sandinist National Liberation Front--will build the new society about which the best representatives of Sandino's homeland dreamt and for which they fought and gave their life.

FOOTNOTES

1. A. C. Sandino and C. Fonseca Amador, "FSLN. Nicaragua. La Estrategia de la Victoria" /The Sandinist National Liberation Front. Nicaragua. The Strategy of Victory/, Mexico, 1980, p 342.

2. BARRICADA, 9 January 1981.
3. BARRICADA, 7 October 1980.
4. In particular, we have in mind the conspiracy of Bernardino Larios, the counter-revolutionary activity of so-called "democratic armed forces" supported by some representatives of the big national bourgeoisie, the provocative sallies by the separatists on the Atlantic coast and the incessant hostile acts in regions bordering with Honduras.
5. GRANMA, Havana, 7 March 1981.
6. BARRICADA, 3 November 1980.
7. PRAVDA, 1 March 1981.

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INTERNATIONAL

BOOK ON CURRENT SITUATION IN AFRICA REVIEWED

Moscow PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA. REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL. OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V SSSR. SERIYA 1 in Russian No 4, 1981 pp 23-27

[Review by I.A. Sukhar'kov of book "Africa na poroge 80-x godov" /Africa on the Threshold of the Eighties/ by V.V. Yegorov, Yu. V. Rybakov and G.V. Fokeyev, Mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya, Moscow, 1980, 134 pages]

[Text] This work is devoted to the struggle of the liberated African countries against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism; it contains substantial treatment of the support given to the young African states by the socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement and by all progressive humanity.

In the first chapter, entitled "In the Struggle for the Final Liquidation of Colonialism and Racism on the African continent," the authors note that at the end of the seventies and the start of the eighties the center of gravity of the national-liberation struggle of the African peoples shifted to the southern part of the continent and directly affected the racist-colonial regimes of the South African Republic, Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), as well as Namibia, occupied by the South African racists. The success of this struggle depends on the alignment of forces in each of these countries, as well as on the position taken with regard to them by the imperialist powers, on the one hand, and by the socialist countries, on the other.

The foundation of the racist regime in the South African Republic lies in its interrelations with international monopolistic capital, which views the South African Republic as a profitable supplier of raw materials and a market for the sale of its own goods. Hence the enormous resources for the stabilization of the economic situation of the racist regime and to strengthen its military potential.

The total volume of foreign investment in the South African Republic has reached a record amount--\$24.5 billion. For the year 1977 the USA invested in the Republic of South Africa \$5.8 billion, which amounted to 56 percent of its capital investment in Tropical Africa. Great Britain invested \$10 billion. France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel have made large capital investments in the economy of the South African Republic. More than 1,000 American and European companies operate in the Republic of South Africa and Namibia, which it occupies (p 8).

The members of NATO view South Africa as one of the most reliable bastions on the African continent, and they provide it with assistance to strengthen its military potential. Military cooperation between the South African Republic and Israel is expanding. With the direct support of these countries the South African Republic is doing everything to turn itself into a powerful base and strike force in the struggle against national-liberation revolutions, as well as the progressive and independent states in Africa. The national-liberation struggle in the South African Republic is headed by the South African Communist Party (SACP) and the African National Congress (ANC), a mass political organization of the African people. The immediate aim of the SACP is the implementation of a national-democratic revolution, which will bring national liberation to the African people. The SACP and the ANC are supported by many other organizations of the black and colored population. And in turn they support the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU), which is fighting to improve working conditions, to expand the curtailed rights of the trade unions, and to attract workers into the fighting professional organizations.

The South African communists see their immediate and main task to be the creation of a unified front of national liberation. The Organization of African Unity (OAU), established in 1963, has a special role to play in the organization of antiracist activities. The OAU has condemned the regime of apartheid in the South African Republic and has called on all states of the world to join in a political and economic boycott against it.

With the downfall of the Portuguese colonial empire in the mid-seventies, the OAU approved a new strategy of anticolonial struggle; a high priority in this strategy was given to Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and Southwest Africa (Namibia) as the most backward links in the colonial chain. The OAU supports the armed struggle of the people of Zimbabwe as the only way to achieve freedom, given the refusal of the Smith regime and its South African supporters to satisfy the legitimate demands of the African people.

As a result of the firm position taken by the international community and the resolve of the Zimbabwe patriots, the neocolonialists did not succeed in imposing their solution to the Rhodesian problem. In the 1980 elections, victory went to the parties which made up the Patriotic Front.

In Namibia (Southwest Africa SWA), the active phase of the struggle against the oppression of the South African colonizers and racists began in the late fifties. This movement was headed by the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO), which was recognized by the UN and the OAU as the only genuine representative of the people of Namibia. In addition, the UN abolished South Africa's mandate to rule Namibia. But the South African Republic continued its occupation under various pretexts. In May 1979 a session of the UN General Assembly called on all states to refrain from cooperating with any Namibian regime imposed by the racists. However, the USA, England, the Federal Republic of Germany and other Western powers abstained during the voting for this resolution.

The second chapter, "Some Results of Internal Political Development. The Struggle for Economic Independence and Social Progress," was devoted to the economic independence of the countries on the African continent. In many areas the

African countries have lower indicators compared with the countries of Asia and Latin America (the highest mortality rate in the world; the shortest life span; the highest rate of illiteracy--more than four-fifths of the population).

"By the year 2000 the population of Africa, according to the calculations of UN experts which are based on the current level of population increase, will double, reaching 813 million. At the same time, according to these expert predictions, the states of the "black continent" will increase their share of world industrial production by one third from the present level of 0.6 percent to 0.9 percent. In other words, it is predicted that there will be a continued trend toward the degradation of the economy and its indicators which was experienced during the seventies" (p 51).

A serious brake on the economy of the African states is to be found in the growing overpopulation of the cities; at the existing rate of industrial development this will lead to an increase in unemployment. According to the latest ILO (International Labor Organization) evaluation, Africa has a total of about 60 million people who are fully or partially unemployed" (p 52).

Between 1960 and 1975 the foreign indebtedness of the African countries increased from \$7 billion to \$28 billion and continues to increase. The monopolies impose compulsory economic specialization on the developing countries; they undermine national development plans and they pump profits into the mother countries, etc. But the African nations cannot completely reject the assistance of Western nations because Africa still has inadequate sources of accumulation.

A present-day form of the struggle against the system of economic inequality and the dependence of the developing countries on imperialism is to be found in the struggle for a new international order, which will assume the just participation in the international distribution of labor and the redistribution for this purpose of the material and financial resources on a planned basis among states.

"One widely held viewpoint is that the the petty bourgeoisie, represented by the revolutionary democrats, is the leading force in the national-liberation movement almost everywhere in Africa" (p 74). However, the authors think that at present the small working class and peasantry are the moving force of the movement and of subsequent socio-economic transformation. The national bourgeoisie is distinguished by a lack of consistency in the struggle against imperialism and reactionary elements within the country. The progressive forces in Africa are opposed by a portion of the national bourgeoisie, which appeared in the years of independence by the bureaucratic bourgeoisie and by reactionary African leaders and feudal lords. The growth of social dissatisfaction, resistance to neocolonialism and the exacerbation of class conflicts leads to a situation in which a socialist orientation in Africa is gaining an ever increasing number of adherents.

In the third chapter, "Achievements and Problems of Foreign Policy," the authors note that from the very first days of their independent existence the African states have been faced with the need to provide for their security against the intrigues of imperialism.

The OAU has directed the struggle of the liberated countries to conduct their own independent foreign policy course in the world arena.

In this struggle the African states have received assistance from the USSR and the countries of the socialist alliance. The joint efforts of the socialist and liberated countries in the UN have resulted in the adoption of important decisions concerning the preservation and strengthening of peace, the liquidation of colonialism and issues of disarmament.

The western powers are counting on a revival of ideas concerning the establishment of military bloc in the South Atlantic. It is proposed that the participants may include the South African Republic and those puppet states which are created in South Africa, as well as a number of states in Latin America (Brazil, Argentina Uruguay), Australia and New Zealand. The West has bet on the destruction of unity among the African peoples. The imperialists have spared no resources nor have they refrained from garbling the facts in their attempts to arouse sympathy for their plans within the ranks of the Africans, but in general this undertaking has not been crowned with success.

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INTERNATIONAL

LIFE OF TAJIK MINORITY IN PRC DESCRIBED

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 81 pp 27-28

[Article by G. Saltykov, candidate of historical sciences and senior research fellow at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Far East: "What Is Life Like for Tajiks in the PRC?"]

[Text] I recently came across a paragraph in IZVESTIYA which mentioned Tajik Muslims in China. I would like to know how they came to be on Chinese territory, whether they have their own schools, tekhnikums and institutes and what the attitude of the Chinese leadership to the national minorities living on Chinese territory and to their religions is?

Respectfully,

D. Israilov, arc welder from Yavan, Tajik SSR.

Representatives of more than 50 different nations, nationalities and national groups—approximately 50 million altogether—live in present-day China besides the main population—Chinese. They include Tajiks, about 15,000–20,000, who live on the territory of the Xinjiang-Uygur Autonomous Region and form the Tash-Kurgan Autonomous Zone—neighboring Uygurs, Kazakhs, Kirghiz and others. They are all indigenous inhabitants of these parts: in the Middle Ages they became part of the various types of independent state associations here. In particular, the Tajiks became a part of Kashgaria, whose capital under the Timurids (1370–1507) and in subsequent centuries was one of the major cultural centers of the Muslim East. In 1757–1759 these associations were conquered by the Manchurian-Chinese feudal lords and acquired the general name of Xinjiang, which means "new territory". We would note that the Ch'ing emperors succeeded in conquering Xinjiang to a considerable extent thanks to the discord among various groups of the Muslim clergy, which relied on the help of Chinese troops in the struggle for power.

These conquered small nationalities had an unenviable lot. They were subjected to the cruelest national and economic oppression, plundered by the Chinese officials, merchants, usurers and local feudal lords and clergy, ousted from fertile land to the infertile mountains and forcibly assimilated. The Xinjiang population, including the Tajiks, perished from disease. And the Manchurian-Chinese rulers exterminated it on a planned basis at the time of suppression of the numerous uprisings. At the time of the conquest of Xinjiang the Ch'ing troops wiped out over 1 million persons.

The great-Han nationalist views of the Chinese emperors and Chiang Kai-shekists in policy relating to the national minorities were clearly manifested in the period of the "cultural revolution". As recently admitted by RENMIN RIBAO, at that time "a fascist, antinational policy was pursued in respect of the national minorities, and the consequences of this policy have not yet been removed everywhere." At the time of the "cultural revolution" the organs of self-administration of many autonomous districts (and of the zones even more) in Xinjiang were dissolved and revolutionary committees headed by the Chinese military were created in their stead. These revolutionary committees are still operating in many districts, and national cadres are granted only a small number of secondary positions.

Currently the Chinese authorities are in fact continuing the policy preventing the normal life of the non-Chinese peoples and the development of their national culture. In Xinjiang schools the teaching is in Chinese, and the schools for them are mainly primary schools, and there is no question of institutes for these peoples. The present PRC leaders are continuing and extending the mass settlement of Chinese in the areas where the national minorities live.

It is primarily demobilized Chinese soldiers, who, as the Chinese press writes, are ordered "to take root in the national regions," who are sent here. The proportion of the Chinese population in the Xinjiang-Uygur Autonomous Region has in a few years risen from 6 to 42 percent. "Virtually none of them knows a single one of the languages spoken by the local population," Western correspondents who have visited these regions of China report. "And the vocabulary of those who know a little is limited to threats and profanities."

As in the period of the conquest of Xinjiang, an openly scornful attitude flourishes in China toward the national minorities--these "barbarians"--and even Chinese scholars ignore the fact that many of the non-Han nationalities have an ancient history and culture. Calls are heard increasingly often for them to be considered merely a part of the Chinese people and for their national affiliation to be forgotten. Incidentally, the Chinese authorities have been paying attention recently to the regions where the national minorities live, but this attention is of a particular kind. The point being that these regions are situated along borders and for this reason are regarded by Beijing as a springboard for the realization of hegemonist aspirations. Airfields, strategic roads, underground storehouses and so forth are being built persistently here. The economic development of the national outlying areas which the press talks about amounts, in its own words, to "defense construction," "strengthening the borders" and "making them an iron bastion."

The Chinese authorities are taking the land of the indigenous population for military bases and are setting up militarized state farms and farmsteads for settlers from China and the military on the best land. They are forcing the inhabitants of the national outlying areas to participate in the building of military facilities and forcibly enlisting them in a so-called "people's volunteer corps," which has in fact in Xinjiang been incorporated in the regular forces. The poverty of the inhabitants of the rural areas of Xinjiang and the discrimination against them in social and cultural life are constantly prompting them to demonstrations against the authorities. At the end of last year the American NEW YORK TIMES stated: "Although there are currently no major disturbances, dissatisfaction with the Chinese government periodically flares up among the local population."

The Maoists cruelly persecuted religious belief throughout China and particularly in Xinjiang, where the majority of the local population professed Islam. Red Guard reprisals against believers and pogroms in the mosques and other religious buildings are well known. Even the imam of the head mosque of Urumqi was under house arrest at that time, and the holy books in his library, including the Koran, were burned.

Today the Beijing leaders put the responsibility for the orgy of chauvinism in the national regions on Lin Biao and the gang of four. It is now said that they arbitrarily "violated" and "distorted" the policy of Maoism on the nationality issue.

The new leadership is pursuing more flexible and subtle tactics, which is also manifested in the attitude toward religion. The mosques are being reopened and Muslim communities are functioning actively in China now.

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8850

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INTERNATIONAL

KAZAKH MINISTER DISCUSSES REPUBLIC'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 7, Jul 81 pp 79-83

[Article by KaSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Bazarbayev: "Kazakhstan's International Ties"]

[Excerpts] Our country's business contacts with foreign states are expanding in the most varied fields -- economic, cultural, sports. Useful cooperation is being developed within the framework of international organizations in which the USSR participates most directly. It facilitates solving such important problems as the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, combatting epidemic diseases, eliminating illiteracy, protecting historical and cultural monuments, and a number of others.

Each republic of the USSR makes its own contribution to strengthening the international ties of the Soviet state. This is vividly evident in the example of Kazakhstan.

A representative party-state delegation from Ethiopia headed by Revolutionary Administrative Council Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam visited Alma-Ata last November. He said at a Soviet-Ethiopian friendship meeting: "Everything we have seen here has given us an opportunity to understand the tremendous scope of the changes which have occurred in Kazakhstan since the Great October Socialist Revolution and which have completely transformed its appearance, in a brief period of time, from a backward outreach into a republic which has achieved a high degree of development in agriculture, industry, culture, education, public health and other fields."

Similar statements are heard from many of our guests. In recent years, Kazakhstan has been visited by parliamentary delegations from the republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina (Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia) and the National Political Coalition of Laos. Friendship visits have been made by a Laotian Popular Democratic Republic government delegation headed by Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee General Secretary Kayson Phomvihane, a Mongolian People's Republic party-government delegation headed by Mongolian Workers' Party Central Committee First Secretary and People's Great Hural Presidium Chairman Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal and a Polish People's Republic party-government delegation. Kazakhstanites have welcomed a party-government delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and Chairman of the PRB State Council.

All these distinguished guests were welcomed by Comrade D. A. Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and First Secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party

Central Committee, who talked in detail about the republic's achievements. The guests were startled by the tremendous changes which have occurred in Kazakhstan since the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Republic party and state officials have gone abroad on missions of friendship and peace. Thus, Comrade D. A. Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee member and First Secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, attended celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic as part of a party-government delegation headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. He also headed a CPSU delegation to the 35th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain. In 1975, Comrade B. A. Ashimov, Chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers, traveled to Poland, and in 1979 he went to India and Yugoslavia as part of party-government delegations.

Other responsible workers in the central apparatuses and ministries often visit abroad.

Numerous organizations and institutions with broad international powers function in the KaSSR. They participate actively in foreign-policy measures implemented in the republic and pay a great deal of attention to informational-propaganda work.

Over the past five years, upwards of 500 diplomats from 70 countries have visited Kazakhstan. They all were given an opportunity to see with their own eyes contemporary life in the republic, to get to know and exchange opinions with workers in the fields, plants and factories, to convince themselves, through living examples, of the reality of our achievements.

What the guests see, hear and learn makes a great impression on many. Upon returning home, they speak with satisfaction about the opportunity given them to get to know one of the regions of the Soviet Union, where the efforts of people are embodied in a practical struggle for a new life, in the ambitious tasks of mastering the Virgin Lands, in creating a developed industry. Kazakhstan is a living example of how different nationalities are working together in the Soviet community of nations, which is a victory of developed socialist society.

Today, many ambassadors of foreign states leave Alma-Ata with such good, pleasant feelings. The successful 1979 visit to our republic by heads of the diplomatic representatives accredited in the USSR was an instance of their lively interest in Soviet Kazakhstan. This large group included heads and representatives of the embassies of 29 countries -- Argentina, Sierra Leone, Nepal, Jordan, Singapore, Bolivia, the Netherlands, Malaysia, Ethiopia, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Australia, Burma, Japan, Sri Lanka, Kuwait, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Zaire, Zambia, Cameroon, Madagascar, Nigeria, Togo, Central African Republic, Chad, Bulgaria and Mali.

The main center of the guests' attention was development of the republic's economy, science, culture and independence in resolving national economic tasks, in strengthening ties abroad.

As is known, Kazakhstan is now a sovereign participant in USSR multilateral relations with various states of the world. The sovereignty of its foreign political

powers was established by Lenin's decrees on the self-determination of nations and nationalities and has been subsequently developed in the resolutions and decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government. In implementing its powers in practice, the republic has now moved onto a broad road of strengthening and further developing cooperation with different countries.

The countries of the socialist community are Kazakhstan's primary partners. The 1970's were marked by a qualitatively new content in the export-import needs of CEMA participating nations.

The policy outlined by V. I. Lenin of rapprochement of the economies of the socialist countries is now being implemented on a broad scale. Some 49 Kazakhstan enterprises are exporting more than 300 products to 80 countries of the world in a planned manner. Upwards of 30 all-union foreign trade associations place their orders with some 200 enterprises which export more than 200 items.

The republic has for many years now been consuming imports in balance with its export volume. More than half of all exports by Kazakhstan are accounted for by the socialist states, which also ship us output in accordance with CEMA economic plans covering many years. Output of enterprises of mining industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy occupies a leading place in the republic's overall export structure. In various years during the last 20-year period, a group of raw materials for food production was delineated in the export volume. The proportion of chemical industry export output has increased, thanks to its rapid development in recent years. And individual types of Kazakhstan output now provide a significant portion of total USSR exports. This applies to chromium ore, lead, copper, zinc, cadmium and certain cereals.

In monetary terms, total exports are upwards of half a billion rubles.

Republic import figures testify that more than 50 percent of the goods we receive are intended to increase production. This is connected as well with the fact that, while it has a strong raw material base, Kazakhstan needs to develop its own productive forces. Meeting this need is a constant concern of the CPSU and the Soviet government.

Cooperation in the area of science and engineering occupies a special place in our foreign ties.

Today, CEMA participants are jointly building domestic enterprises and exchanging scientific and technical documentation. Scientists and specialists of the national academies and their scientific institutions are combining their creative scientific activity with comprehensive assistance in training scientific, engineering and production personnel.

While offering technical assistance in building production facilities in other countries, Kazakhstan receives similar help in utilizing its own new capacities. Business contacts have been set up for work in applied sciences and in training production personnel. There is a reciprocal exchange of specialists.

Kazakhstan scientists maintain scientific-technical ties with scientists of 70 countries of the world concerning contemporary problems in various fields of knowledge. About 500 scientific institutions worldwide use the works of our countrymen. Of the

300 projects on which CEMA-country scientific research institutes and planning bureaus are working jointly today, there are scarcely any important problems in which the republic has not participated comprehensively.

The KaSSR Academy of Sciences cooperates on 34 major problems with scientific centers of many foreign countries including, in addition to CEMA states, the USA, France, Italy, Canada, the FRG and Switzerland. Kazakhstan geologists have, based on their research, evaluated the raw material base of Bulgarian nonferrous metallurgy and compiled a geological map of Cuba. Technical progress in our republic has enabled us to participate extensively in using the results of international research and in marketing our own research achievements.

Kazakhstan participation in international trade fairs and exhibits is a special area of foreign ties. Republic successes and achievements are being demonstrated widely and clearly in the world arena, and we do have something to demonstrate. Whereas in the first years of Soviet power our participation in trade-fair marketing abroad was only feasible, today, a whole series of republic manufactured and agricultural goods presented at the largest international exhibits and trade fairs are being sold out hors-concours. Thus, Kazakhstan participated in the 1975 international Cairo exhibition, the 1977 Algiers trade fair, and the 1978 exhibitions in Izmir and Austria. The republic has exhibited repeatedly at the Leipzig trade fair and the Lenin-grad international fur auction.

The "Modern Kazakhstan" exposition has been exhibited in USSR embassies in Brazil, Turkey, Thailand, Mali, Hungary and the Korean People's Democratic Republic. It consists of pictures by Kazakhstan artists, the best items made by folk craftsmen, souvenirs, books, photographs and music recordings.

Today, nearly 100 countries of the world maintain cultural interrelations with Kazakhstan, and this has definitely influenced the cultural life of the republic. Artists from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Yugoslavia, Poland, Japan, America, England and France have repeatedly been our guests. Republic publishing houses issue books by foreign authors and poets in Russian and Kazakh in large printings. Members of Kazakhstan's creative unions -- artists, writers, composers and journalists -- travel abroad.

After the International Olympic Committee decided to hold the 22nd Olympic Games in Moscow, Kazakhstan's participation in international sports increased. Sportsmen from the USA, Switzerland and Norway demonstrated their skill at "Medeo" alpine skating rink. Mongolian skaters set their national records here. International boxing and wrestling tournaments have repeatedly been held in the republic in recent years.

Scientific meetings, conferences and symposiums held in Alma-Ata have attracted great international attention. These include the 11th Mendeleyev Congress on General and Applied Chemistry, events associated with the 1100th anniversary of Al' Farabi, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) Conference on Medical-Sanitation First Aid, and a whole series of meetings on various problems held with the participation of scientists and specialists from states on all the continents of the world.

Many foreign journalists visit the republic each year. They have an opportunity to meet representatives of party and soviet organs, leaders of industrial enterprises

and academic institutions, representatives of the working class, agricultural workers, the scientific intelligentsia and cultural figures.

Kazakhstan has been visited by press-agency, radio and television correspondents from Bulgaria, the GDR, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Finland, West Berlin, Australia and Israel. A group of 19 people collected extensive material on Alma-Ata and visited the Virgin Lands. Not a month had passed after their visit before friendly words about our republic were heard in radio and television broadcasts and were seen on the pages of foreign newspapers. In different languages, from different points of view, not indifferently.

In 1977, some 70 foreign journalists from 25 countries visited Kazakhstan. In 1978, there was an international press center, with 25 accredited foreign correspondents, at the World Health Organization conference, which turned into a large-scale international propaganda event for Kazakhstan successes in protecting the health of its workers.

Kazakhstan international ties are being strengthened and developed. The republic's popularity abroad is growing, thanks to the flowering of its economy, science and culture. In terms of number of physicians, teachers, engineers and agronomists, which determines in significant measure the level of development of a given country, Kazakhstan surpasses many capitalist countries, including Italy, the FRG, Iran, Turkey and others.

CPSU foreign policy and the achievements of our diplomacy are creating conditions necessary to developing and strengthening ties with various foreign countries. The successes have been obvious and impressive. The Kazakh SSR will continue strengthening political, diplomatic, economic, scientific and technical cooperation in the international arena.

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CSO: 1807/170

INTERNATIONAL

BOOK DISCLOSES WEST'S SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN USSR

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 4 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences A. Babiy, head of the MSSR Academy of Sciences' department of philosophy and law: "Warning: Trap"]

[Text] That is the title [Russian: "Ostorozhno: zapadnya"] of a collection of articles just published in Kishinev, written by a collective and compiled by F. A. Angeli, G. I. Larionov and V. F. Stanev. It contains the latest factual material, is well-illustrated and easy to read.

The articles, written by a group of journalists, reveal the ideological diversions of foreign anti-Soviet centers aimed at the USSR, including Moldavia, and the attempts made by them to use various channels for political provocation and to bring in anti-Soviet literature; they reflect the actions of Zionist emissaries and the pernicious influence of various kinds of radio "Voices" abroad and of Western clerical centers trying to involve individual believers who are citizens of our country in anti-Soviet activity. Testimony is given on the difficult situation of former Soviet citizens in Israel. The work of republic Chekists to curtail the ideological diversions of the imperialist states and help those who have fallen under the harmful influence of bourgeois ideology is demonstrated.

The collection opens with an article by F. Angeli, a journalist specializing in international affairs: "Freedom To Lie and Slander." Governed by V. I. Lenin's instruction that "we must struggle tirelessly against all bourgeois ideology, no matter in what sparkling or stylish disguise," and noting the global scale of the ideological struggle today, the author familiarizes the readers with a huge list of cases reflecting the material-technical possibilities of bourgeois propaganda organizations of the West, and foremost those of America, with the reactionary aims of those organizations, which use the services of fascists and various kinds of renegades and traitors.

The collection's first section, "Bitter Fruit of Gullibility," contains articles by M. Gol'denberg, F. Afanas'yev, Yu. Bersenev, V. Aleksandr, Ye. Markov, B. Baysman, R. Nikol'skaya, S. Sumishevskiy and N. Kaushanskiy. They recount the bitter lot of former Moldavian citizens deceived by Zionists into abandoning their homeland and now in despair. Many of them are glad to find any work: a former English teacher at the institute is working as a school janitor, a secondary school mathematics instructor is working as an assistant worker in a garment factory, an artist considers himself lucky to be washing floors in a synagogue. But a majority have not found any work at all. Disillusioned, they flee Israel.

Understandably, not many have taken the bait of the Zionist fishers of souls. An absolute majority of Soviet Jews disdainfully reject the exhortations of the enemies of socialism. And there are more than enough clear cases of this in the collection. They are presented in Yu. Bersenev's article, "Trap," in V. Aleksandr's article, "Self-Styled Leaders," in Ye. Markov's article, "When the Scales Drop From Your Eyes," in B. Vaysman's article, "Maternal Judgement," and other articles. The authors condemn and brand Zionism which, as M. Gol'denberg notes correctly in his article, "The Bitter Fruit of Gullibility," "stands watch vigilantly over the interests of the imperialist Jewish bourgeoisie, but is the worst enemy of working Jews it has succeeded in stupefying, as it warps their minds, defiles their souls and distorts their destinies."

The reactionary essence of Zionism is revealed to the highest degree in this collection in quotations from the "works" of its ideologues. Jews, they assert, "are the purest race of all the civilized nations of the world," "the best race" (we won't nit-pick by noting that the "men of science" of Zionism are impermissibly making races and nations identical!). According to Menachim Begin's bloody "credo," Jews must destroy the "so-called Arab culture" and build "their own civilization" on its ruins. They must consider it their "duty" to drive out the Arabs. And here is the culmination of the ascent of the Zionist "spirit": "there is no Israeli corn or tomatoes or citrus, only Jewish corn, Jewish tomatoes, Jewish citrus, and non-Jewish corn, non-Jewish tomatoes, non-Jewish citrus."

Equally interesting is the second section of the collection, "Poisons," which includes articles by E. Andreyev, Yu. Bersenev, G. Georgiu, I. Vasil'yev, B. Gumanyuk, A. Kvasnikov and A. Malashenko. They comprise a convincing tale of the various attempts by our ideological opponents to insinuate an ideological poison into the Soviet Union. Certain tourists from capitalist countries are its disseminators. Some try to bring in anti-Soviet literature in secret compartments of vehicles, others try to engage in slander against our country and agitation favoring Jews going to Israel or propaganda about the American way of life while in the MSSR. It also happened that some Austrian and British specialists working in Moldavia attempted to extol the capitalist way of life while here.

Influenced by various bourgeois radio "Voices," individual Soviet citizens have been caught in the nets cunningly arranged by bourgeois ideologues. Others, foremost religious extremists, flagrantly flout Soviet legislation on religious cults, become people in masks and, without any foundation whatsoever, interpret the injunctions of that legislation as "religious persecution." Such cases, the collection's authors emphasize, indicate the necessity for systematic improvement in the entire system of communist education of the masses.

Intended for a broad range of readers, this collection is topical, useful and deserves the very highest evaluation; as such, it serves well the great cause of struggling against the inhuman ideology of anticommunism. Unfortunately, it is clearly being printed in insufficient quantity, and is already sold out in the book stores of Kishinev.

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Note: The book is published by Kartya Moldovenyaska Publishing House, Kishinev.

REGIONAL

TURKMENS TAKE PART IN BAGHDAD TRADE FAIR

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] The final Soviet exhibits for the Baghdad International Trade Fair have left Ashkhabad and Moscow on the long journey—to the banks of the Tigris. Prior to his departure for Iraq, Anatoliy Ivanovich Klimov, director of the USSR Pavilion, told G. Matusov, Moscow correspondent of TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, the following:

The Soviet Union is one of the biggest exhibitors at the Baghdad International Trade Fair. Our country's annual participation in this traditional fair has been brought about by successfully developing Soviet-Iraqi friendly relations. As you know, the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the Soviet Union and the Iraqi Republic was signed in April 1972. Many industrial enterprises which have been built in Iraq with the USSR's assistance are helping the Iraqi people strengthen their political and economic independence.

The exhibition area of the USSR Pavilion at the Baghdad Fair constitutes (together with the open area) 2,500 square meters. The huge exhibition demonstrates on the basis of concrete examples the main results of the development of the country's economy and the growth of the Soviet people's well-being in the 10th Five-Year Plan and also the main directions of the USSR's further economic and social development in 1981-1985 in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

An important task of the exhibition is a comprehensive portrayal of the Soviet Union's export potential, which increased considerably in the last 5-year plan. Dozens of all-union associations like "Avtteksport," "Aviaeksport," "Mashinpriborintorg," "Traktoroeksport" and others are exhibiting at the fair models of products of the country's biggest industrial enterprises. I would cite, for example, equipment for the comprehensive mechanization of cotton growing—various makes of tractor, cotton-harvesting combines, cotton-sowing machines and others. These machines have given a good account of themselves in the countries of the Near East.

Among the thousands of exhibits there is a variety of equipment for the oil and gas industries, excavators, automobiles, electric motors and motor graders. There are many models of Soviet refrigerators, television and radio receivers, cameras and medical apparatus distinguished by reliability, strength and durability.

A particular feature of the Soviet exhibition at the Baghdad International Trade Fair is the participation of the Turkmen SSR. Each year one union republic is granted the right to an independent section in the USSR Pavilion. Turkmenistan's turn has now come to show in Baghdad its achievements in the sphere of the economy, science, culture and art.

The majority of republic ministries and departments participated in creating the Turkmen section. Numerous exhibits--samples of products of Turkmen plants and factories, kolkhoz and sovkhoz produce, works of decorative-applied art, printed works of Turkmen scholars, works of literature, sketches of theatrical performances, scenes of Ashkhabad and other cities and mockups, models and others--have been dispatched to Baghdad from all corners of the republic. In a word, the exhibits are most diverse, but are united by the leitmotiv of the whole exhibition: what has been achieved by the Turkmen people and all the republic's successes in the economy and culture are the result of the practical implementation of the Communist Party's Leninist nationality policy. One is made aware of the Turkmen section (its area is more than 300 square meters) by the national flag and emblem of Soviet Turkmenistan and representations of the Order of Lenin and the orders of the October Revolution and Friendship of the Peoples. There is also here a geographical and economic map of the republic and data on its territory and population strength.

Material characterizing the growth of the Turkmen oil, gas, chemical and machine-building industry and power engineering has been given pride of place in the exhibition. Large color photographs show the forest of derricks in Nebit-Dag, the sea scaffold bridge of Cheleken, the head installation of the gas field in Shatlyk and the powerful compressor station of the transcontinental Central Asia-Center gas pipeline system. Among the natural exhibits are samples of bischofite, sodium sulphate, natural Epsom salt, Glauber's salt and other products of the unique source of chemical raw materials--Kara-Bogaz-Gol. Samples of the products of the Chardzhou Chemical Plant and also samples of new building materials--expanded clay aggregate, artificial marble, cellular concrete and nonsteam-cured aerated concrete--have been sent to Baghdad. Samples of the products of light, food, meat and dairy and local industry also tell of the industrial potential of the republic's 339 enterprises.

The achievements of Turkmenistan's socialist agriculture will surely interest the laborers of Baghdad and the participants in and guests of the fair from other Arab countries. From the [omach] to the comprehensive mechanization of the cultivation and harvesting of one of the most labor-intensive crops--the cotton plant--such is the path trodden by Turkmen farmers in the years of Soviet power. And the exhibits fully reflect the historic transformations in the Turkmen countryside. And the natural exhibits include new high-yield fine-fiber cotton varieties bred by Turkmen seed breeders, local silkworm cocoons, astrakhan, licorice root and others. Stands devoted to Turkmen scientists' contribution to the agriculture and the development of the desert have been set up separately.

Turkmenistan and Iraq have a number of similar problems in the sphere of the ecology, environmental protection, the transformation of huge expanses of sand and protection of the cities and villages and fields from the encroachment of the desert and also in irrigation construction, water supplies for the population and so forth. These problems are being tackled in Turkmenistan with state amplitude and on a strictly scientific basis, which is undoubtedly a positive example for Iraq and Near East countries.

A number of exhibits are eloquent testimony to the upsurge of the material well-being and cultural level of the Turkmen people in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The "Rural Doctor's Room," which has been furnished with the necessary medical equipment for receiving patients, is interestingly conceived and executed. The development and organization of public health in Turkmenistan and also the public education system will attract the attention of the Arab public.

The Baghdad International Trade Fair will open on 1 October and will run through 15 October. It is planned to hold a "Soviet Union Day" and also a "Turkmen SSR Day," in which representatives of the republic will participate.

8850

CSO: 1807/171

REGIONAL

PROPAGANDISTS CONDUCT COURSES IN DUSHANBE

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 29 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] These days two-week courses for propagandists are under way at the house of political education of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee in Dushanbe. They are being attended by propagandists of the party and Komsomol education network from Dzhirgatal'skiy, Garmakiy, Komsomolabadskiy and Fayzabadskiy Rayons and the city of power industry workers—Nurek. The first lectures "The CPSU—Revolutionary Vanguard of the Soviet People" and "Questions of International and Patriotic Education in the Party Education System" were read at the gathering by Doctor of Historical Sciences Kh. Gadoyev, director of the Institute of Party History of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, and M. Babadzhanov, chief of the republic house of political education. Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V. Pripisnov, prorector of the Tajik State University imeni V. I. Lenin, devoted his address to questions of creative contribution by the 26th CPSU Congress to the theory and practice of scientific communism.

"With the training of propagandists of mining regions subordinate to the republic and of the city of Nurek we are beginning a broad program of additional training of propagandists planned for 5 years," M. Babadzhanov, chief of the republic house of political education, said to a correspondent of the Tajik Telegraph Agency. "The courses will also open at oblast houses of political education. Two hundred propagandists of the Dushanbe party education system will begin studies in the days immediately ahead. Propagandists of cotton-sowing regions will begin their studies in autumn.

During the 5-year period the two-week course will be attended by everyone in the 15,500 army of propagandists.

9817

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REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN WRITERS URGED TO PRODUCE MORE ANTI-NATIONALIST LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Kiev LITERATURNIA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian on 22 September 1981 page 1 carries a 1,000-word unsigned article by a correspondent of the newspaper summarizing the proceedings of a recent open party meeting of the Kiev chapter of the Ukrainian Writers Union, in which reference is made to the need for more literature of an anti-imperialist, anti-nationalist character. The time has come," the article states, "for the Radyans'kyi Pys'mennyk publishing house to systematically publish collections of artistic works with an anti-imperialist direction. It is also necessary to more actively fulfill requests for articles and artistic works which denounce foreign nationalist centers."

CSO: 1811/05

REGIONAL

EXERCISE OF CONTROL OVER POLLUTING INDUSTRIES DEMANDED

Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 14 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Zh. Omirzaqov: "The Intolerable Situation in Zhayrem"]

[Text] If you look below the lights of the aircraft you will glimpse two lakes, round like buttons in the Zhayrem area. You might think that these lustrous blue surfaces represent the gifts of a bountiful nature. But it isn't so. If you go up close, you will be amazed. The reason is that there are no fish in the lake nor birds upon it. There are no swaying rushes around it either. Flocks of sheep and herds of cattle don't drink the water. They steer clear. According to local people the smaller lake is called Meerson and the larger Kombinat. Names for land formations and waters are not chosen haphazardly in the Kazakh Steppe. Each has its history. The reason that one of the two lakes is called Meerson, for example, is after Evgeniy Semenovitch Meerson, head of the Zhayrem Geological Survey Expedition. The geologists of the expedition headed by Meerson sank a survey shaft to determine the scope and composition of the Zhayrem polymetal deposits. When the shaft was sunk, water came out along with the heaps of ore. It was pumped out with powerful pumps. At first the herdsmen of Zhengis Sovkhoz of Zhangaarka Rayon expressed their thanks to the expedition for the fresh water that issued from the pit. They called "our sea," which was beneficial to the desert steppe, Lake Meerson. The joy of the herdsmen didn't last long, however.

As the shaft went deeper, the composition of the water changed. It is said that chlorine, sodium, magnesium, calcium and other elements occur abundantly in the composition of waters found in lead and zinc deposits. Thus the fresh water became unfit for use. But be that as it may, the poisonous water was threatening to overflow onto the land and over plants. No one gave it a thought, and the lake was not walled or dammed off. In the spring, waters from melting snow mixed with it, and the lake began to grow. Finally it overflowed. In the spring of 1974 the poisonous, acid water attacked the pastures of Zhengis Sovkhoz. Representatives of the sovkhos complained about this to the management of the combine, asked for "restitution" and a promise not to destroy the land or plants. The combine's people, however, only went around in circles with them, saying that "We didn't realize that the water was polluted and only found it out after laboratory analysis; we made a mistake."

This, however, was an internal problem for expedition specialists. The region in which the pit and Lake Meerson lay had recently been assigned to the Zhayrem Ore-Enrichment Combine. So it was. The combine's collective was henceforth to

wall off the overflow water in a ravine and thus secure it. But this was only a hope. Some 2,000 cubic meters of mineralized waters were expelled from the two shafts of the Zhayrem Ore-Enrichment Combine per hour. The specialists of the combine, having as their excuse the lack of plans to dry up subterranean water in the miners, were making no effort whatever to prevent the pollution (which they were regarding as of no significance to the people's economy) of the environment, by the flowing water. As a result, the area covered by the newly appeared Kombinat Lake was growing. When wind and storm arose and blew and washed the surface of the lake, the lake overflowed into the summer pastures. The waters ruined farm and pasture lands of the sovkhos in the vicinity. This happened repeatedly after 1975.

We were in Section No 3 of Zhengis Sovkhoz. Before us lay a lake as big as a city. This was the surplus, spill waters from the depths of combine mines. One side of the lake was encircled and closed off by sand. The barrier was not more than a meter high. The water would move over the barrier into the pastures. The second side of the lake was up against Myrzhaybay Knoll. Next to the knoll was the water reservoir of the sovkhos called Bozkol. The water from Kombinat Lake was running into and mixing with the fresh water of the Bozkol reservoir. The plants in the area had been destroyed and the pastures seared. If the amount of ruined land is presently small, it will doubtless grow substantially in the future. There is the danger that the winter quarters, cattle enclosures and pastures of the shepherds of Section No 3, along with everything else, will end up under the mineralized waters.

According to the investigations of scientists, it takes 60 years to form top soil supporting plant life. If this land has not been destroyed, it has suffered a reverse. After the land has been washed over with chlorine, sodium, magnesium and calcium minerals and minerals formed from other elements, no one knows how long it will take to restore the fertile layers of the soil. Perhaps the comrades of Zhayrem Ore-Enrichment Combine and the Planning Institute of the State System for Planning Nonferrous Metallurgy Industries will care to answer this question. The reason is that this is something that has taken place entirely before their very eyes. Article 50 of the USSR and Union Republics "Basic Law on the Land" prohibits pollution of agricultural and other lands with industrial by-products and leaking waters. The combine collective and the Planning Institute have not been fulfilling this requirement. It is unfortunate that the KaSSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Geology have not looked into the matter.

Another caution can be gained from this. As is known, the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers approved a resolution "On Additional Measures To Enhance Environmental Protection and Improve Exploitation of Natural Resources" in December 1978. It is stated there that when the results of the socialist competition of industries and organizations are tallied, their measures and plans concerning environmental protection and their norms and rules for exploiting natural resources and cleaning and processing production residues must be taken into account. In spite of this, based upon tallies from the third quarter of last year, the Zhayrem Ore-Enrichment Combine was awarded the Rotating Red Banner of the CC of the USSR Nonferrous Metallurgy Ministry Industrial Workers Union and a first rank monetary award at the suggestion of the KaSSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy. No one was impressed by the intolerable conditions at Zhayrem.

If we do not begin to protect the natural environment and fertile lands of the Zhayrem now, it will be too late. The West Zhayrem, Ushqatyn, Keregetas, Zhomart, Bestobe and Quzhal Polymetal Mines will open in the future. And new excavations and mines are being constructed. The smoke stacks of a lead-zinc factory have appeared in the Arka area. Enrichment factories have begun operations. A comprehensive territorial plan to protect nature in terms of natural resources of the Atasu Mining Region in general and the pollution and ruining of its natural environment is necessary in this connection. The appropriate ministries and authorities and planning institutions must decide swiftly about this.

At present the exploratory shaft at the Ushqatyn mine is producing large amounts of subterranean water. It is fresh water now. Later, when geologists reach the polymetal layers, it will no doubt turn into harmful, acid water. The situation at Zhayrem can happen again. We must see to it that this is not the case. The Combine must build a large reservoir to hold mineralized waste waters from the mines and secure it.

This must be done to protect resources and prevent the pollution and destruction of the environment. The appropriate ministries and authorities must provide real help in this area. The chief republic administrations for hydro-meteorology and control of environmental protection and the Kazakh Society for the Protection of the natural environment by the Zhayrem Ore-Enrichment Combine. Let us master the riches of Zhayrem. But at the same time let us take precautions to protect nature there and prevent damage to the earth. This is a task for us all.

11,433
CSO: 1832/104

REGIONAL

CONSUMER INDUSTRY PROBLEMS, OUTLOOKS REVIEWED BY MINISTER . . .

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 7 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Valter Hallmagi, Minister of Service Industry of the Estonian SSR: "The Care For A Person and His Needs"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in bold face]

[Text] In the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Years 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990, which are the basis for the 11th Five Year Plan, it is stressed that the highest aim of the economic strategy of the Communist Party is the relentless raising of the living standard and cultural level of the people, and the creation of the best conditions for the comprehensive development of the individual based on a continuous rise in efficient social production and an increase in productivity and the social and work activity of the Soviet people.

What is being done to fulfill the tasks emanating from the Basic Directions in order to guarantee the continuing social and economic progress and the raising of the people's welfare in our republic? What are the developmental perspectives of the major branches of the national economy of the Estonian SSR during the 11th Five Year Plan? We will be discussing these questions in the column starting today, in which the floor is given to ministers of the republic, chairmen of the republic committees, and several other leading persons of various republic collectives.

Placing the main emphasis on intensive management methods and raising the efficiency of social production by the CPSU makes new demands on service workers also. We must actively perfect the stimulation of management, planning, and working operations, as well as the practical analysis of the economy in each branch of production and in each enterprise and productive unit.

The service industry has become a diversified and complex branch of the national economy. The number of service workers, the material-technical means assigned to the service industry, the catalog of services rendered, and the forms and methods of the services have increased markedly. During the 10th Five-Year Plan new automotive maintenance stations were constructed in Tallinn, Tartu, and Narva (a total of 94 bays) resulting in a 2.7 fold increase in the work volume of the "Auto Service" collective. A production facility was constructed for the Domestic Machine Maintenance plant; Turi and Iapa townfolk received modern saunas. In addition, more than 10 million rubles were used to technically complement and rehabilitate service facilities.

Providing services to the rural population has markedly improved. The plan for comprehensive reception points in rural regions for 1976-1980 has been implemented. In the interest of serving the rural population better, 115 comprehensive reception points were opened during the Five-Year Plan.

The enterprises of the Ministry of Service Industry of the Estonian SSR increased the volume of service work by 35.5 percent during the 10th Five-Year Plan instead of the planned 33.6 percent, with 95 percent of the increase being due to a rise in labor productivity.

During the 11th Five Year Plan the volume of service work must increase almost by 1.4 to 1.5 times. Meeting the tasks before us demands a clever use of all facilities at our disposal: an increase in production efficiency must be marked in the entire branch of industry. There are reserves available.

It is necessary to define the basic course for increasing production effectiveness emanating from the specific conditions of environmental services and the level of development achieved to date.

An early start was made to fulfill the tasks faced by the service industry during the 11th Five-Year Plan and to define the new guidelines for servicing the republic's consumer needs. As early as 1978 the Science and Technology Council of the Ministry of Consumer Industry Estonian SSR surveyed the rational usage estimates for 1985 and 1990 as projected by the ministry's Institute for Planning and Technology. In June 1979 the first draft of the Basic Directions for services in the Estonian SSR during the 11th Five Year Plan was under discussion. The basic program for the scientific-technological research of consumer affairs was approved.

Weighing the situation regarding consumer services in our republic in the beginning of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and determining the main thrust for improvement in services, we come to the following conclusion: /that in the forefront are questions concerning the methods of resolutely and broadly stimulating the material-technological base created during the previous five-year plans, the current organizational structure and function of the organization, the employed planning and work collectives/.

A completely justifiable means for increasing service efficiency is the concentration and specialization of production--something the Consumer Services Ministry of the Estonian SSR pays great attention to.

Currently either completely or partially specialized enterprises deliver more than half the republic's service production. In specialized plants the volume of services is increasing markedly above average. It is of utmost importance that the specialization and concentration of services prepare the entire branch of the national economy for a broad mechanization of production, for an effective implementation of the achievements of science and technology, and for a broad modernization of the production base.

As a result of measures taken to date, the technical direction and material-technical supply of specialized plants or collectives has improved. Questions concerning the organization of production, the preparation of personnel and the

improvement of quality are also being solved in an improved fashion. Under the conditions of concentrated and specialized production it is especially important that the cooperation between plants run smoothly, transportation be effectively used, dispatching function exactly, and the net of order receiving stations be expanded.

/With the development of the production technological potential we have created the preconditions for embarking on a qualitatively new epoch of specialization. The reception of orders and relations with consumers is concentrated in one kind of enterprises, another type takes care of filling the orders, i.e. handles the productive-technological aspects of service/. The former work under local supervision; the latter are all-republican mechanized production enterprises, having branches in the larger centers and shops in each rayon. Thus all the advantages deriving from the possibility of separating territorially the reception and delivery of many orders from production.

In view of the experiences of the other federal republics we hold that in the interest of further progress in services, it is necessary to reorganize the rayon service combines into a service production administration at the same time with the creation of new specialized production collectives. The latter should be subordinated simultaneously both to the rayon soviets and the Ministry of Consumer Industry of the Estonian SSR. The Projection and Technology Institute of the Ministry of Consumer Industry of the Estonian SSR has researched these questions thoroughly and has adjusted them to the conditions of our republic. The basic guidelines for the new organizational structure and the appropriate service units have been compiled; their rights and responsibilities for providing services to the population and for interunit cooperation have been determined.

In the framework of a newspaper article it is impossible to give a detailed overview of all the organizational work being done and of the advantages contained in perfecting the organizational structure. I would only like to stress that the planned structural changes demand a broad and thorough preparatory stage, unconcerned with minutia. The heart of the matter is briefly that the services administration of the rayon becomes the sole representative of service enterprises in the rayon, and at the same time represents the rayon population in related enterprises.

The basic components of the structure will be the area service plants and the comprehensive ordering points subordinated to them; their work will be managed by the services administration through centralized dispatching and in cooperation with specialized plants. An inescapable precondition for the success of the area service plant is an increase in the number of comprehensive ordering points in the region and in the extent of orders accepted by them. This, however, is only possible if there is close cooperation between the local administrative organs, offices, plants, and organizations.

For the specialized enterprises and collectives located in the rayon, the area service plant is the leading administrative organ, which is subordinate to the local soviet. This precludes the dissensions that appeared during partial specialization, as well as the lack of coordination between specialized plants and rayon organs.

Our plans do not exhaust by far all the possibilities for intensifying the progress in providing services. An analysis of the service industry progress in the federal republics shows that several fraternal republics, including the RSFSR, have caught up with us regarding the volume of services per capita and are maintaining a considerably larger growth rate. While the volume of services rendered per inhabitant grew in our republic by 31 percent during the last Five-Year Plan, the same figure for the Russian Federation was 41 percent. The secret to the success of our neighbors lies in their concentration of services into specialized collectives, and in the special attention paid by local party and soviet organs to services for the people of their region.

The experiences of the fraternal republics show clearly that the best results and experiences occur whenever the servicing of the needs of the workers and their dependents have become joint objects of interest to the local party and soviet organizations and agricultural, industrial and service enterprises. For example, the attitude of the plant leaders of Smolensk oblast to service questions is graphically illustrated by the words of the chairman of the im. V. I. Lenin kolkhoz of Yartsevo rayon: "We consider the service personnel to be on a par with our kolkhoz members. We highly value their contribution to the achievements of the collective farm, and we think that they receive the same remuneration for it as do kolkhoz members."

Comparing the experiences abroad with our daily practice, we have the impression that many of our republic's economic leaders think--based on the relatively high statistics of the republic's service industry--that our servicing of the labor force is already on such a high level that efforts to further improve the service system are not called for. Thus agricultural enterprises have often attempted to deny financial and other material aid to service units and service personnel located on their territory.

Much can be done to further cooperation between the facilities of the enterprises and collectives under the leadership of party and soviet organs so as to find new ways to better fulfill the social needs of service workers, to find rooms for service stations, and to technically aid service plants.

I feel that this attitude toward the development of service industry is in complete accord with the directions given by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his report to the 26th Congress of the CPSU: "Particular care for the individual and his needs is the beginning and end of the party's economic policy. I recall this so as to stress once again a simple but important idea: the production of consumer goods for the inhabitants and the development of the service area is a primary point of attention for the party. And this is as it should be."

9240

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REGIONAL

BELORUSSIAN INSTITUTE SURVEYS OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCES

Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belorussian 2 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Docent M. Stsepanenka , Minsk State Pedagogic Institute imeni A. M. Gor'kiy: "Why Do the Pyramids Not Coincide?"]

[Text] What career should one seek? What kind of a job should one take after completing school? The state is also interested in how each young person will answer these seemingly quite personal questions.

The USSR Constitution gives each individual the right freely to choose his career area and profession. But if the younger generation utilizes this right in a haphazard manner without taking into account concrete conditions and the need for personnel locally, there is possible a discrepancy between personal interests and the needs of individual branches and sectors of the economy.

With the assistance of the labor indoctrination and career counseling laboratory established at the Minsk State Pedagogic Institute imeni A. M. Gor'kiy, we were able to survey more than 15,000 pupils enrolled at schools in Belorussia. We were interested in how they themselves assess the degree of prestige of various occupations and where they intend to work after graduating from school. We processed the obtained data on a computer, and here are the results. Eighth-grade students at schools in Minsk give preference to the following occupations: shipbuilder, trade employee, teacher, doctor, athletic coach, and pilot. Production-category occupations, with 93 occupations named, rank as follows: carpenter-woodworker, 8th place; garment cutter -- 15th place; construction worker -- 16th place; gas welder -- 31st place; metal trades benchworker -- 34th place; milling machine operator -- 55th place, etc.

Eighth-grade pupils at the schools at Minskaya Oblast give first preference to truck driver, teacher, doctor, garment cutter, construction worker, seamstress, etc. The following agricultural occupations were named, on a list of 82: tractor operator -- 8th place; agronomist -- 26th place; brigade leader (although this is not an occupation but rather a position) -- 40th place; veterinary technician -- 41st place.... The majority of rural young people chose industrial rather than agricultural occupations, jobs in transportation, the domestic services industry, plus other nonproduction occupations. Results were approximately the same with pupils in the seventh, ninth and 10th grades in other areas of the republic.

In general, of the 15 groups of branches and sectors which we analyzed, the top choices include occupations in the transport industry, trade and commerce, domestic services, physical culture, sports, medical, teaching, etc. At the tail end of the list of choices were jobs in agriculture, construction, heavy industry, chemical industry, light industry, and the food processing industry. Slightly more than 10 percent of rural pupils showed a preference for agricultural occupations, while they occupy 5th place among other branches and sectors with eighth graders, and 7th place with 10th graders.

If one were to list occupations from the standpoint of their popularity and their importance to the national economy, two pyramids would probably be obtained, one of which points downward, and the other upward. Many occupations selected by pupils in urban and rural schools would not be available locally (shipbuilder, commodity expert, truck driver, etc). And on the other hand, occupations with an acute need to be filled in industry, agriculture and the construction industry would have no takers.

The result of all this is a clear disproportion when one compares the career intentions of pupils and a calculation of additional skilled manpower requirements by the ministries and agencies of this republic as of the beginning of the 11th Five-Year Plan. There are 18 percent fewer persons desiring employment in agriculture than the number of jobs to be filled. The shortfall in the construction industry is 15 percent, 6 percent in light industry and the food processing industry, 4 percent in machine building, etc. At the same time the career interests of pupils exceed actual job availability, for example, as follows: by 10 percent in transportation, and by 6 percent in trade-commerce and the service industry....

Another problem in the job distribution of secondary-school graduates is the sharp differentiation in career choice between boys and girls. Up to 40 percent of the girls, for example, are planning to seek employment in light industry and the food processing industry, while not more than 5 percent of the boys have such intentions; figures for the service industry, trade and commerce are 5 percent of boys and up to 50 percent of girls, and figures for the health care industry are not more than 5 percent for boys, and 13-15 percent for girls....

There is food for thought here. Why, for example, does a rural schoolchild dream of becoming a shipbuilder? What does he know about this profession? Why does he select precisely this profession? Frequently such a choice is made in a very spontaneous manner, or under the influence of what one has seen, read, or heard. Such a superficial acquaintance with one's future occupation frequently leads to later disenchantment.

These are the figures on occupational self-determination of school-age youth. What conclusions can be drawn from this?

Of course it is out of the question to take measures to distribute young people taking into account the manpower needs of the nation's economy, regardless of personal preferences. Nor can things be allowed to happen spontaneously and without guidance.

There is only one solution: career guidance for school-age youth must be provided on a general-curriculum and polytechnic basis, taking into account the propensities of each individual and the manpower needs of societal production. It is possible to reconcile and combine personal and societal interests only through the joint efforts of the school, the family, and the community. The results of the analysis described above indicate that such coordination is not being achieved everywhere at the present time.

There arises the problem of raising the prestige level of a number of occupations which have now and will continue to have a decisive significance in the production sphere. This must be done intelligently, combining moral and financial incentive, creating good working conditions, especially for young people.

The problem of keeping young people in the village is today becoming acute. In spite of all our career counseling, a large percentage of rural youth heads for the city, to take any unskilled job available -- as freight handlers, auxiliary workers, etc. And if the rural youth migration trend continues at the same rate, by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan the percentage share of rural youth in the population will decline by more than half.

A major reason for the flight of young people from the village is the fact that in many cases available jobs fail to match the educational level of school graduates. Boys and girls receive a secondary education, but frequently they must take manual-labor jobs. This is a particularly significant problem on farms where production is conducted on a low agrotechnical level. Young people have engaged in intellectual pursuits in school, but there is no opportunity to apply their knowledge and know-how. At the interschool combine the young people acquired the job skills of a farm machinery operator or milkmaid, but then they must take a job out of their area of specialization. These problems must be resolved.

Many secondary-school graduates are dissatisfied by organization of labor and discipline on some kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Perhaps it would be a good idea to establish initially a separate microenvironment for these young people, that is, youth brigades or production teams of field workers, livestock workers, vegetable gardeners, etc, where they could work with their own group. Decisions by an entire class to go to work on their home kolkhoz or sovkhos are fairly common. For example, the students at Mezhsansk Secondary School in Braslavskiy Rayon have for several years in a row now proceeded from the eighth grade to the Vidzy Agricultural Vocational School, and from there to their kolkhoz. Most frequently young people become permanent members of the sovkhos or kolkhoz work force. On the one hand this is a good thing: they have models to follow and to emulate. But it is difficult for the novices to keep up with their older and more experienced fellow farmers. Therefore it might be appropriate during their first months on the job to reduce the output quota. Industrial enterprises have apprenticeships. Why not extend this practice to agriculture?

There is also an additional important factor -- moral-psychological preparation of rural youth. Little is done during schoolchildren's early years to instill in them a love of their native locality and its natural environment. This is why young people so readily leave their family home.

Rural schools devote considerable effort toward counseling pupils to choose rural career occupations. But today, when a food program is being elaborated in this country, this is no longer sufficient. The training and indoctrination process should be radically reorganized, so that rural young people can take part in accomplishing this great socioeconomic task. New curricula create the conditions for an agricultural science emphasis in the subjects taught in school. These opportunities are particularly substantial in teaching the biological sciences, chemistry, geography, and physics.... Practical hands-on learning plays an important role in occupational counseling. Every school should have a model farm plot, and it should correspond to its name -- experimental. Agricultural experimentation is an important method of involving schoolchildren in productive labor. And yet not more than 10 percent of pupils in this republic are involved in agricultural experiment projects. But they could contribute a great deal toward the transformation of their native region. I. V. Michurin's appeal "Let us beautify our native land with orchards" has retained its validity up to the present day.

Urban schools also contain considerable potential for attracting young people to farm work. Unfortunately their farm plots are limited, and the biological sciences are most frequently taught entirely indoors. And yet urban schools, especially those which are located on the outskirts of town, could obtain plots of land from nearby farms, where they could plant an orchard, vegetable garden, plant and grow field crops, ornamental plants and a good deal more. One should also consider career counseling of urban schoolchildren toward rural occupations. For some reason this is considered unrealistic, although entirely without foundation. Summer labor and rest camps, for example, could be utilized for this purpose. We are familiar with cases where pupils in Minsk schools, even in spite of strong protests by their parents, influenced by a labor and rest camp, have enrolled in a rural vocational school for farm machinery operators.

This republic's agriculture is presently at a stage of intensive mechanization, and there are many city dwellers who would agree to work in the village if the proper conditions were offered. Proper conditions are also needed for rural young people, especially for those who have started families. More housing must be constructed.

Vocational schools are today a most important source for providing enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses with skilled workers. It is therefore necessary to make them attractive to young people. The majority are satisfactory to students from the standpoint of facilities. But some vocational schools tend to turn young people away because of poor teaching and learning arrangements, organization of housing, daily routine, discipline and cultural facilities.

Enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses must take more active part in training cadres at secondary schools, at production-training centers and vocational schools. At the present time many administrators merely announce help wanted and wait for prospective workers to come to the factory gate or the kolkhoz or sovkhos office. It is necessary to take part in the selection and indoctrination process, to assist the general-curriculum school or vocational school in shaping future workers, and to improve the performance of teachers of youth.

The schools are performing more important social functions. The school should provide students not only with profound and solid knowledge, but also indoctrinate

future workers. While in past years all occupational counseling activities were conducted in the older grades, today it is necessary to initiate such activities in the middle grades. This requires strengthening of the polytechnic orientation of the teaching process.

The two pyramids -- the one portraying importance of occupations and the one portraying their popularity -- should coincide, for otherwise the nation's economy will sustain considerable losses, and young people, in selecting a career occupation, will not be protected against unfortunate mistakes.

3024

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REGIONAL

YOUTH TRAINING BASIS FOR SOLVING SERVICE INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 4 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Valter Raudik, department chief of the Service Ministry of the Estonian SSR: "Toward the Education of Young Service Personnel"]

[Text] The standard of service at the reception point, in the shop, or the atelier is primarily dependent on the people who work there. Taking into account the individual nature of work, higher standards are often expected of service industry personnel than of their industry colleagues, and wherever the service industry person comes face to face with the client, we demand good interpersonal relations as well. From the above it becomes evident, that the continuing development of the service sector in the fulfillment of the tasks assigned to service workers at the 26th CPSU Congress is greatly dependent on the development of constant, competent personnel. The capable education and the expansion of the capabilities of the young service personnel is especially critical, since the young account currently for more than 30 percent of all the workers of the Ministry for Services of the Estonian SSR. Within the service industry more than 1,300 workers are trained each year in individual or classroom fashion, with more than 60 percent of them being young. We are concerned, however, with the great mobility of the beginning service workers—each year almost a quarter of newly hired young people leave.

Why do the young leave the service system? There are, of course, many reasons, but most often mentioned are difficulties in accommodating to the new environment and work collective, the lack of skills in interpersonal relations, as well as the scarcity of other skills necessary to the service workers (4.5 percent of the young do not meet the work quotas), and the unadaptability to work discipline.

Also influential is the fact that many of the young have to begin work in small collectives, comprising just a few people, sometimes even alone (the number of shops, receiving points, and other service entities amounts to more than 2,000 within the framework of our ministry.)

Many service enterprises have good experiences in working with the young. For example, the service combine "Jogeva" and others have formulated a good tradition of receiving the young festively into the collective, having days of young workers and other meetings, as well as joint meetings of young workers and their supervisors, family sporting events, a festive handing over of the first salary. There is a movement afloat to develop socialist competition among the youth.

Twice a year the results of the socialist competition of the komsomol and youth collectives of the Services Industry Ministry of the Estonian SSR are compiled. In the all-Soviet competition of youth collectives the komsomol and youth collective of the shoemakers of the "Progress" services combine and the "Jarva" fashion atelier tailors' combine have received second place prizes. On the basis of last year's results the services combine "Ekspress" rental services komsomol-youth brigade (brigadir Tiit Paulus) was judged to be the best in the republic.

In view of the favorable influence of contemporaries on the accommodation of the young in the work collectives, on the formulation of correct convictions and world views, the Ministry of Services of the Estonian SSR has lately devoted great attention on the creation of komsomol and youth collectives. Last year the founding of komsomol and youth collectives and their socialist competition was discussed at a joint meeting of the secretariat of the ELKNU [Estonian Leninist Communist Youth Organization] and the collegium of the Services Ministry. While 51 komsomol and youth brigades functioned last year, their number has grown now to 82. The founding of komsomol and youth collectives provides a good opportunity for the implementation of the most effective form of direction--collective direction. This has become an effective means for the increase of the young's professional expertise, the creation of a comradely mutually co-operative atmosphere, the development of movement without deficiencies, and the raising of service culture standards.

A particular responsibility has been placed on the older generation of service workers--to be a worthy example to the young, a handover of the work in progress. This task is all the more complicated, since we are hiring more and more youths who have no work experiences or skills. The transfer from being served to being the server is not easy.

At the beginning of this year, 845 supervisors and more than a thousand workers were employed within the system of the Ministry of Services of the Estonian SSR. The vast majority of the supervisors are highly skilled, vastly experienced service workers who want to and are capable of teaching the young making their first steps into the working life; the former can imbue the young with a love of work and can transfer their experiences and recruit the young to social activity.

For example, seamstress Liidia Vaarmaa, having worked in the individual sewing factory "Lembitu" for 35 years, and having been elected president of the labor union council of the plant, has supervised 43 young persons, of whom 6 are already supervisors themselves.

In the "Sade" services combine, beautician Aile Nurmeste is employed as the youth supervisor. She graduated last year from the 10 month professional qualification course at Riga and has also attended the course for youth supervision. She supervises a brigade comprising graduates of the 19th technical school and other youths. The young constantly fulfill the plan, take part in social work; the quality of work and service is good. For devoted work in the supervision and education of the young, senior Mari Loogvali of the "Harju" services combine has received the pin of the youth director of UAUKN [All Soviet Labor Union Central Committee] and the ULKNU Central Committee. Seamstresses Anne Kruusberg and Anne Vahtra of the "Lembitu" individual tailoring factory also received awards. Vahtra was awarded the title of the best young service worker in 1979.

Experience has shown that the young workers themselves can be effective supervisors of contemporaries or those younger than themselves. Often the young relate better to young supervisors. Olga Lissitsina, a hairdresser first class of the "Jogeva" services combine received in 1978 the title of the best young service worker, and in 1979 she received a commendation of the Central Committee of the ELKNU. O. Lissitsina is one of the most active supervisors within the collective.

Within the services ministry, the youth supervisors regularly attend courses, instructional sessions, meetings, and lectures. In several enterprises seminars for directing supervisors are in session. A system of moral and material stimulation has been devised to stimulate the socialist competition among supervisors. Each year the professional orientation and the youth supervision is inspected.

It is incumbent upon us to develop the movement of supervisors even more to learn of the experiences to date, to generalize and to propagate them. Also, each services combine has to thoroughly examine and implement all the good experiences acquired in developing young cadres. The tasks for the 11th Five Year Plan are demanding. One of the reserves that can be brought to bear in solving these tasks is more effective educational work among the youth to reduce their volatility, to help them acquire the experiences necessary for fruitful work, and to become contributing members of the collective.

9240

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REGIONAL

LAGGING SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CAUSES LABOR TURNOVER PROBLEMS

Alma Ata NARODNOYE KHOZYAYSTVO KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 6, 1981 pp 69-70

[Article by I. Nikiforov, deputy chairman of the ispolkom of the soviet of people's deputies, Shemonaikhinskiy Rayon, "The Problem of Labor Resources"]

[Text] The Shemonaikhinskiy Rayon occupies one of the leading positions in the East Kazakhstan economic complex. Each year its industrial enterprises turn out production totals in the tens of millions of rubles. When the concentrating mill of the East Kazakhstan copper-chemical combine is put into production in the 11th Five-Year Plan, the volume of industrial production will double. In a word, a previously altogether agricultural rayon has become a rather important industrial one.

With the further growth and strengthening of the economy and with more efficient industrial and agricultural production, the problem of the geographical distribution of labor resources and their rational utilization assumes primary significance. As is well known, the ispolkoms of the local soviets of people's deputies are charged with solving this problem in the territory over which they have jurisdiction. How does the Shemonaikhinskiy rayispolkom carry out this duty?

Two years ago a session of the rayon soviet reviewed specially the rational utilization of labor resources. Sessions of settlement and village soviets were also held to discuss the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, "On the Further Tightening of Labor Discipline and the Curtailment of Worker Turnover in the National Economy."

An analysis shows that the rayon has sufficient labor resources to be able to solve its economic and social developmental problems. But the trouble is that these resources are not by any means fully utilized. And by no means for the reason that conditions favorable for highly productive labor are not established in industrial enterprises or on kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Many things are being done towards reaching this goal.

Production is being mechanized and automated on a large scale. A sum of about 300,000 rubles were spent during the 10th Five-Year Plan just for renewing equipment and rebuilding shops at enterprises in local industry. At the furniture factory, for example, handwork was completely done away with.

Let us take the case of agricultural production. Technology has radically changed the nature of the agricultural worker's labor. Grain production in the rayon has been completely mechanized, and, at the complex level, 77% mechanization has been achieved in large-horned-livestock raising and 80% in swine-breeding. At the foremost kolkhoz, the kolkhoz imeni Lenin, mechanization of animal husbandry has reached 96%.

The refinement of rate-setting for labor occupies an important position in improving labor resource utilization. At a vessel-galvanizing plant, for example, 76 time and rate norms are reviewed in a year. The relative savings have been 9000 rubles.

The industrial workers live mainly in the city of Shemonaikha and the settlements Pervomayskiy and Ust'-Talovka. The Pervomayskiy experimental machine-building plant will be further developed in the 11th Five-Year Plan. The enterprise's directors are dealing correctly with the personnel consolidation problem. Alongside the broadening of productive capacity, housing is being constructed, as are kindergartens and other socially oriented projects.

The rayon center, the city of Shemonaikha, has experienced some peculiar events as it has developed. With the putting into operation of the copper-chemical combine, it was assumed that the miners and concentrating-mill workers would live in Shemonaikha. But the original plans were changed. The concentrating mill together with housing and economic units for goods of cultural and personal usefulness are being built in isolation. A miners' settlement is being developed, Ust'-Talovka.

Nevertheless, the city is being rapidly built up. In recent years, 122,000 square meters of housing have gone up there. These are mainly capital apartment houses with utilities networks. The city has also built four kindergartens, four schools, a commercial center, a communications center and other projects of administrative, personal or cultural, production-related and communal importance.

In proportion to the formation and development of the city, an increasing need has been felt to draw up a comprehensive plan for Shemonaikha's economic and social growth and the structuring of an extremely important part of the plan: the labor resources balance. What is needed is earnest concern with the problem of how to eliminate personnel turnover in industrial enterprises and construction organizations. Yet it is a very large problem. Judge for yourselves: at the vessel-galvanization plant the entire staff is replaced every year. What is the matter?

A simple answer comes to light. In recent years, not a kopeck was allotted for housing and kindergarten construction by the Kazakhstan Ministry of Local Industry, in whose jurisdiction the enterprise is situated. This was the reason for the high rate of personnel turnover at the furniture factory as well.

The ispolkom of the rayon's soviet of people's deputies and its standing commission are extending all possible aid to the enterprise directors in consolidating personnel. But there are many problems, the solutions of which lie beyond their powers. In fact, we may use as an example the supply of heat to Shemonaikha.

This problem has not left the daily agenda since the beginning of the city's existence. In the city there are 36 boiler-houses belonging to enterprises of various ministries and departments. But, as the saying goes, too many cooks spoil the broth. Because of this it is not hard to understand that it is cold in many apartments during the winter season. In other buildings there is no hot water for months at a time. And there is no one to go to for information. Everything is under the control of the republic ministries.

The Shemonaikhinskiy party raykom and the ispolkoms of the local soviets are paying much attention to monitoring measures aimed at reducing environmental pollution. Unfortunately, their efforts do not always bring the desired result.

As yet there is no purification plant in the city and the Uba River, a tributary of the Irtysh, has been undergoing pollution by wastes from dwellings and industry for a number of years. We have inquired about these problems more than once at the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises of the Kazakh SSR. For example, we have requested aid with the heat supply and with purification plant construction. But no one has delivered, you might say.

At one time the Kazakh Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises consented to connect Microrayon No 3 with the industrial boiler-house belonging to the Kazakh Combine for Building Materials with due regard for its growth. Construction of a route of heat flow was actually begun. However, work on it was soon halted owing to inadequate funding.

The Kazakh SSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy likewise does not consider itself to be obligated to solve problems associated with the city's heat supply, although precisely the ministry itself had been the agency for which the large-scale boiler-house was built. It is stated, in fact, in the Kazakh Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy's 1980 Technological Meeting Protocol No 8: "Building a temporary 8-12-boiler heating plant of the 'Universal 6m' type with operation beginning in the heating season 1980-81." The resolution was adopted. But with the silent consent of their client, the intended builders of "Khimstroy" trust did not as much as begin work.

Likewise, the builders failed to use funds for projects of communal importance: a water main, a central bathing and laundry establishment and others. Out of 300,000 rubles allotted for these projects, not one-third was used for such development last year. Each year, there are unexecuted plans to make housing available. All of this creates difficulties in personnel consolidation at the city's enterprises.

Much still remains to be done by way of improving working conditions in agriculture and by way of introducing complex mechanization and automation, especially in animal husbandry.

Serious tasks in the further improvement of labor resources utilization confront the party raykom and the ispolkom of the rayon's soviet of people's deputies. And the sooner the appropriate ministries and departments face these urgent questions, the more successfully will the personnel consolidation problem be solved.

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REGIONAL

FRUNZE AIR CONTROLLERS COMPLAIN ABOUT CONDITIONS

Moscow VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT in Russian 1 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Moiseyenko, Skobeyev, Cherkasov, Belonkin, Shabalin, Blinkov and others (a total of 26 signatures): "It Is Not Private Problems That Worry Us"]

[Text] The newspaper has lately devoted a great deal of attention to the problems of safeguarding air transport. We are following all publications with interest.

The air-traffic controllers in their work positions directly safeguard the safety of the flights. We work in very difficult conditions. The control towers are by no means equipped in accordance with the latest state of technology, the equipment has become obsolete. And this even in the new airport "Manas". Thus, at the control tower for approaches radar scanning and monitoring have been established. The visibility of the target on the radar scan according to tolerance, but it is impossible to take an azimuth. The range of visibility with the aid of the air control radar is 60-70 kilometers all together, while the radius of the zone is 105 kilometers. The zone of the air-control tower is a circle--55 kilometers, the radar permits seeing a situation for a total distance of 30 to 35. And so it happens that the controllers' burden of a range of ground communication distracts the controller from the direct control of air traffic.

The air-control tower for approaches and the rayon center remained in the previous location, the others were moved into a new building of the airport. Between the approach and the circle there is an insufficient quantity of communication channels, therefore the cooperation is very poor, there is no operativeness. The control tower for taxiing they placed to the side of the ramp, from where it is very difficult to follow the movement of aircraft. The ramp, the taxi track, the parking places are difficult to survey, some sectors are not visible at all.

Of course, we safeguard the safety of the flights with the available means, that is our duty, but this comes at the price of enormous tension.

Much can also be told about difficulties in everyday life. In no way is the question of the delivery of the workers to the airport resolved. It is 31 kilometers from Manas to the city. We reach it by public transportation. In the morning during the rush hour that is quite a problem.

In the distribution of apartments in the new apartment houses, our service was given a total of one apartment for fifty who needed housing.

We constantly discuss our troubles at meetings, conferences and in the soviets, but there are no results as yet. The people in command of the enterprise usually are absent at such discussions. We get together, talk, express what we are sore about, spend the time for nothing, and with that disperse. But, you see, it is not the small problems that worry us--it is safeguarding the security of flights.

8970

1800/861

REGIONAL

LACK OF TRACTOR OPERATORS CAUSING PROBLEMS IN ESTONIA

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 5 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Ants Laansalu: "Lack of Tractor Operators--Is It Unavoidable?"]

[Text] The farmer receives ever more powerful machines. At this time there are more than 20,000 tractors in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of our republic, including more than 2,000 giant T-150K and K-700 tractors, 3,500 grain combines, more than 1,700 potato combines, and other machines. Along with the use of new machines new technologies are adopted, providing for a steady rise in productivity and thus enabling us to get by with a smaller number of workers. During the 10th Five-Year Plan productivity per tractor operator rose by 30 percent. Yet the energy capacity increases faster and the intensity of usage is decreasing. The reason lies in the fact that we have some 5,000 fewer operators than machines. The usage of machines is, after all, not an end in itself. In agriculture the primary means of production is land and it is most important to get as much production out of each hectare as possible.

To accomplish all field work at the optimum time and to allow normal days of rest for the operators 18-20 operators are necessary per 1,000 hectares of arable land. Currently we have an average of barely 14 operators per 1,000 hectares of arable land, with 53 enterprises having 10 or fewer permanent operators. How then is the work done? In the enterprises there are almost 7,000 workers in other fields who also have a tractor operator's license. About one third of them are used in the intensive seasonal work periods as tractorists. Help comes also from students of agricultural schools, operators of industrial plants, and machinists. But this does not solve the problem in each enterprise. In 70 kolkhozes and sovkhoses the lack of operators is such that it directly affects the work. Let's compare--in ten enterprises well supplied with operators, i.e. where there are more than 20 of them per 1,000 hectares, 3,285 feed units are obtained from each arable hectare; where there are less than 10 operators, only 2212 units are harvested. Especially hard hit are enterprises where the conditions are poor, where there is a lack of basic funds, not enough fertilizer, etc. Experience has shown that supplemental assignment of machinery and fertilizer to these enterprises has not and cannot result in desired improvement.

But what could the farmers themselves do to recruit labor without major capital investments?

The problem lies in the fact that an operator's useful life is relatively short. Statistics show that during the 10th Five-Year Plan 45 percent of all operators had less than 5 years of experience. Two thirds of them were at their initial job. Scholar A. Mikk of EPA (Estonian Academy of Agriculture) has found that the productivity of an operator with less than 5 years experience is 20-40 percent lower than that of an operator with more than 10 years experience. Although a man has received special training, 10 years of work are the minimum required to achieve full maturity! Isn't that too much? From age 45-50 the productivity of an operator again decreases, being 60-80 percent lower than that of 31-40 year olds.

Why?

With the increase of the capacity of the machines they have also become more complicated and consequently more work than previously must be expended on maintenance. These changes have been more rapid than the growth in the knowledge and skills of the operators. In spite of the commonplace that a man who cannot get things done anywhere else can become an operator, their work is actually more complicated than that of a turner or mechanic in a plant. An operator has to know some ten other agricultural machines in addition to the tractor, has to know how to maintain them and often even work at the level of a mechanic. He is required to have the skills of a car operator and maintenance mechanic, he must know agricultural technology and repair sets. In places where an operator has to fend for himself the exact diagnosis of the fault sometimes causes difficulties even for a highly educated engineer with a truckful of instruments.

But those who influence youth in the choice of vocation, including teachers, sometimes reaffirm the misconception that a gifted person should not become an operator. And so people come to the enterprises who really cannot do the job and whose salary remains low. The result is disappointment and abandonment of the specialty...The majority, to be sure, choose the specialty out of interest for machines. But their concept of their future work is abstract, illusory. Of course, life firms up things later and the determining factor is whether the job offers what was expected of it. The research of scholar Y. Traat of the Tartu branch of the All-Union Institute of Maintenance shows that almost a third of operators admit that they have fewer skills than necessary for satisfactory work; at the same time many insist that they miss highly qualified technical consultation.

Thus the difficulties that have to be overcome are known. The beginning must lie in the improvement of vocational choices and the training of the operators.

If not in kindergartens, then at least in the lower classes of rural schools technical circles under the leadership of technicians of local enterprises must be organized. If the enterprise wants good successors, then its specialist must be at home in the school.

Study programs of rural vocational schools must be inspected, as well as those of general schools offering an operator's course. The time devoted to learning about the so-called sealed parts of the machinery (fuel pumps, etc.) should be decreased, as the operator is not to touch them. More time should be devoted to practical training--the discovery and repair of faults, the calibration and preparation of machines.

The practical work of future operators can certainly be improved. An example is provided by the cooperation of the H. Poogelmann rural vocational school with neighboring enterprises. Many enterprises have good ties to schools--such as the Lillever and Aravete kolkhozes, the Lenin kolkhoz of Haapsalu Rayon, and some others.

Directors of good enterprises deem it very important that a young operator is awaited in the enterprises, that he is offered specific tasks and a well-maintained tractor. But unfortunately the young operator is put on trial with having to repair an old machine, or, even worse, with the solving of some technical problem (and thus he becomes an object of ridicule to the older men.) When a beginner is disappointed, then it is the enterprise that suffers--the work of each departee must be done by the others, often on days off. And yet often a blind eye is turned to the difficulties the young are having in acclimatization.

The work of instructors must be recognized and facilitated. That can, for example, be done on the basis of the brigade's fund. Life has shown that those specialists who do not bother to enter the sphere of human relations, attempting to organize work only on the basis of their specialty, are not successful.

Although recently modern maintenance shops have been constructed in the majority of enterprises and maintenance specialists have been hired, thereby markedly decreasing the burden on the operators, it is necessary to further even more specialization on the operator and maintenance lines. The latter must take over the care of the machines. Savings in regular maintenance are more than overcome by repeated breakdowns and increases in accidents. This is the very reason why lost time amounts to up to 24 percent, i.e., to two hours per day. Half of that time is lost due to technical breakdowns of the machines. In enterprises where maintenance of machines is systematically organized the lost time is much smaller.

Recently things have been done to compensate for the difficult tasks of the operator. Taking into account the complexity and difficulty of work on heavy tractors and grain combines the work norms of the operators of these machines were adjusted. Following the example of the Edasi kolkhoz of Parnu rayon more emphasis is being placed on the regulating of work and leisure in all enterprises. And with that the weekly productivity has not decreased, the hourly productivity has increased. Well-organized work and the resulting time off provides not only satisfaction, but also helps to restore labor reserves faster.

Often the terms "intensive work" and "productive work" are used synonymously. The time has come to put an end to the ignorant propagating of intensive work. Observations indicate that in enterprises where work has been organized poorly up to one hour per day is lost due to the lack of organization. Often this has to be paid up with the health and free time of good men. On the other hand, in enterprises with good labor organization, only 2-3 percent of work time is lost for organizational reasons.

Certainly the prestige of an operator's profession should be increased. Because of the heroics of a few undisciplined men the general public thinks of the operator primarily as a bottle fiend. But let us not forget that our daily bread comes primarily from the hands of the operators. How few know of the positive aspects of

that profession, its complexity and interest. That this is true even among educators became apparent during an excursion of rural school teachers to the Vigala vocational school. The teachers were surprised by the good technical equipment, fine buildings and grounds of the school. Only now did they garner respect for the professions being taught in that school.

Time demands that the operator be a powerful man!

9240

CSO: 1815/8

REGIONAL

SUPPLY IMBALANCES IN BELORUSSIAN MARKETS, STATE STORES EXAMINED

Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belorussian 3 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by ZVYAZDA special correspondents M. Panasyuk and A. Ulitsyenak: "Plenty at the Market, Nothing in the Stores"]

[Text] The fellow from Tamashouka, which is 69 kilometers distant from the oblast seat, immediately drew the attention of his fellow passengers on board the suburban train.

"It's like looking for a needle in a haystack," he began. "We have a KBA [expansion unknown], a forestry operation, a school, a sanatorium, and restaurant.... Fruits and vegetables sell like hotcakes in the community, for they are seldom hauled in. So we take turns coming to town. Today is my turn...."

At the suburban train station in Brest we saw a great many people hurrying across a footbridge to the station from town, loaded down with cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers and other vegetables....

A great many things became clear when inspection team members proceeded to ask questions about the job being done by the rayon procurement office.

"We are unsatisfied with the performance of the procurement people," we were told at the rayon executive committee. "Last month we had a hearing with these people on organization of their activities, but there has been little change for the better."

On the day of the inspection, for example, only 67 tons of the plan-scheduled 90 tons of cucumbers were procured. The tomato procurement shortfall was 10 tons, although the tomato harvest is extremely good this year. Trade facilities and public food service enterprises in this rayon have failed to receive an adequate quantity not only of cabbages but also of early potatoes, which only now are they beginning to procure. Instead of buying produce on nearby kolkhozes and sovkhoses, however, the office sent its representative... to Krasnodar. Purchased cucumbers, hauled thousands of kilometers, went bad en route, so that nobody was willing to buy them. And yet on the Brestskiy Sovkhoz cucumbers were in such surplus that they had to be... fed to livestock.

How are other procurement offices in the oblast doing?

"The Luninets procurement people have done a particularly good job this year. They substantially overfulfilled the targeted figure. We are pleased with the performance of the Ivatsevichskiy, Ivanovskiy, Drogichinskiy and several other offices," reported V. K. Batrachenka, head of the oblast Potrebsoyuz department of crop procurement and marketing.

On the whole, however, the state of affairs is unsatisfactory. While in Luninetskiy Rayon, for example, they have procured 230 tons of fruits and vegetables, the figures are 91 and 60 tons respectively in Gantsevichskiy and Maloritskiy rayons, a totally unjustified performance. Lyakhovichskiy Rayon, for example, has had a good fruit harvest. In particularly abundant supply are pears, which not only farms but individual kolkhoz farmers wish to sell.

"My garden alone has produced approximately 3 tons of pears. But where can I sell them? I am having to feed them to the pigs," stated A. A. Papko, a pensioner in the village of Hanchary.

One could hear approximately the same complaints from residents of the villages of Tsyhani, Myadzvedzichy, Minichy, as well as many others, where the branches on the fruit trees are literally breaking under the weight of the crop. The consumer cooperative people, however, instead of exerting maximum effort, are complaining that they are having a lot of problems with pears. They are quickly rotting and losing their attractive appearance and taste. Is this not why oblast Potrebsoyuz organizations have not yet procured even half of the targeted 3500 tons? A particularly alarming situation develops each year as regards putting high-quality apples into the nation's cold-storage stocks. This year as well 273 tons of these apples must be procured and shipped, but the people at the oblast Potrebsoyuz have no idea where they can get them.

The counters are jam-packed, as they say. How about available variety of produce? The Drogichinskiy people are offering tomatoes, the Pinskiy and Ivanovskiy vegetable farmers are offering cucumbers, while the people from Berezovskiy and Kamenetskiy rayons are offering apples and pears. A good choice of grades and varieties, ripe and attractive produce. And expensive. Apples, for example, are selling for a ruble apiece, while tomatoes are going for a price ranging from 80 kopecks to 2 rubles....

We were given an explanation for what we saw at the Brest Central Market by acting market director A. D. Semyanenko, and Kh. I. Malyshkin, Brestskaya Oblast market administration chief.

"As you can see, the residents of distant villages are willing to sell their surplus produce. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses, however, show no interest at all. Incidentally, extremely favorable terms are offered in Brest, Baranovichi and Pinsk for organization trade. We have signed 76 contracts with oblast farms to bring in agricultural produce. But at the present time few of them are even partially meeting their pledges. In the last 10 years, for example, the Pruzhany market has had practically no kolkhoz and sovkhos produce to sell. This problem was discussed on two occasions this year at the rayon executive committee, but no changes are in evidence."

Failure to meet contractual agreements is occurring everywhere because the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in fact are required to pay no financial penalty for failure to meet contract terms. Why are they not bringing carrots, apples, pears, and tomatoes to market? In the first place, these tons of market-delivered produce do not count toward the state procurement plan target, which prompts the following logical question: is this not doing harm to our common cause? Secondly, a great many managers figure that marketing fruits and vegetables will not generate much profit for them. Attesting to the erroneousness of this view is the many years experience of the May Day Kolkhoz in Drogichinskiy Rayon, the Brestskiy and Molodaya Gvardiya sovkhoses in Brestskiy Rayon, plus others. As further evidence we should state that this year, for example, one out of every three kolkhozes in Latvia is marketing produce in the cities and towns of that republic.

When only private individuals are selling their produce in the market, when they have no competition from state trade, the customer is the loser, being forced to pay excessive prices for produce. Incidentally, those farms which fail to bring their produce to market also lose financially.

It is true that recently prices have begun to decline, because of organization of fruit and vegetable exhibit-sales at markets. There are still a number of organizational problems, however, with this advantageous activity. The Brest Electric Bulb Plant and Beltorgtekhnik, for example, are failing to meet the requirements of retail stores for containers needed to haul produce to market. It also happens that markets are not so anxious to offer specialized stores sales space, and they do not assist them by providing produce trays and awnings. These shortcomings have also occurred in Brest.

While there is a broad selection of fruits and vegetables at the markets, an adequate variety cannot always be found in grocery stores, even in Brest. We heard the following conversation in the Repka specialized store.

"Do you have pears?" a customer asked.

"No. And it is not likely that we will have any."

"How about apples?" And the customer named a certain variety, which evoked considerable surprise on the part of the sales clerk.

"We don't get that kind, lady...."

"Then give me a kilogram of turnips."

"We don't have any turnips either."

And although customers do not always persistently demand turnips, throughout the town we heard sad conversations about the lack of decent varieties of apples and pears.

Last week eight different fruits and vegetables were trucked to Store No 9. They included potatoes, onions, and tomatoes. They obtained table beets, summer squash, carrots, and grapes. But one was struck by the fact that the tomatoes and

apples were of an unattractive appearance or were no longer fresh. And yet large, juicy, attractive produce was being sold at high prices at the kolkhoz market. Under a market awning bearing the painted sign "Rayon Consumer Cooperative," on this day, just as on all other days, produce was being sold by... private individuals, who had come from afar, from the southern republics.

Apparently this picture will be repeated next summer, for some of the local kolkhoz orchards, especially in the suburban rayons, are in a state of neglect. Orchard productivity is declining. In Brestskiy Rayon oblast procurement organizations were planning to purchase 2000 tons of fruit this year, but a produce procurement and quality inspection to verify predicted crop prospects indicates that this target is unrealistic. According to calculations performed by experts, not more than 400 tons of fruit will be harvested here. And it is not so much the individual households which are to blame for this as it is the irresponsible attitude toward the orchards on the part of the farm managers and administrators.

They would do well to adopt the know-how of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Stolinskiy Rayon, where a special fruit and vegetable production section has been established. A total of 52 persons have been assigned to work in this section, and they have only 109 hectares at their disposal. As regards financial contribution to the kolkhoz, however, this work force frequently does better than those subdivisions which operate several hundred hectares, with a work force of hundreds. In the last five-year plan the workers of this section have averaged 930 tons of produce per year. They have generated approximately 2000 rubles profit from each farmed hectare. Last year, for example, profits totaled 200,000 rubles.

A good job has also been done on the May Day Kolkhoz in Drogichinskiy Rayon, where they have also established at their own initiative a shop for processing fruits and vegetables. It is currently operating at full capacity. The same can be said about the Zarya Kolkhoz in Baranovichskiy Rayon.

On the other hand, on the Rodina Kolkhoz in Kamenetskiy Rayon, an orchard stretching along the Lesnaya River has gradually drifted into a state of total neglect. Kolkhoz cows are grazing in this orchard, and valuable trees are being cut down. Incidentally, such examples are far from isolated instances in this rayon. On the Kolkhoz imeni 22d CPSU Congress, near Malorita, they have gone even further -- they have taken a bulldozer and dozed a young orchard out by the roots. Is this not the reason why it is so difficult to find a decent apple in Brestskaya Oblast?

The inspection team contained the following: I. Kabrynets, director of the Pruzhany kolkhoz market; Yu. Pil'shchikau, chairman of the Brestskiy Rayon People's Control Committee; I. Brysh, state inspector, Brestskaya Oblast Inspectorate for Procurements and Quality of Agricultural Products.

3014
CSU: 1811/70

REGIONAL

ASTRAKHAN' TOMATOES DISAPPEAR EN ROUTE TO MARKET

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by V. Oskolkov (Astrakhanskaya Oblast): "A Deficit"]

[Text] Fedor Nikolayevich Tarasevich, director of the Yubileynyy Sovkhoz of Kamyzyak, it seemed, heard nothing and noticed nothing. Neither the telephone which had rung nor the close air which had overbearingly filled up the little office. Casting a glance at the fellow in the red shirt sitting across from him, he unhurriedly told about the cool and protracted spring, the numerous replantings, the fantastically hot weather, even for the climate here. And all the same the vegetable growing brigades along with the fighters of the student detachments are harvesting 80-90 tons of tomatoes each a day.

Since that moment the fate of the crop has depended on the efficiency, the understanding of duty and simply the honesty of this imperturbable fellow, who silently signed the invoices, rolled them up and just as silently took his leave. He is the worker who accompanies the consignment to the customers. Officially speaking, the escort [provodnik].

Why is Tarasevich so uneasy? For the famous sugary Astrakhan' tomatoes, which have reached milky ripeness, have been neatly packed in the trays, have been delivered in good time to the pier and have been loaded by the belt of the conveyor onto the barge. The produce is first class. But the point is that the "final judgment" of the tomatoes will be passed at the places where in 5 or 10 days the barges will arrive. If the State Inspectorate for Purchases and the Quality of Agricultural Products writes "standard," a 100-percent markup will be added to the value, the expenditures of the suppliers on packing, sorting, transportation and so on will be recovered. If it writes "nonstandard," there will be no markups. It is extremely important to Fedor Nikolayevich that the good produce be delivered without losses.

And it is here that the main character—the escort [provodnik]—comes on stage. During the harvesting season at the farm every worker is taken into account. And strangers, more often city dwellers, become escorts [provodniki].

The escort [provodnik], let us note, is materially liable. First of all he is responsible for the quality. En route, for example, he can deliver half of the consignment to a peeling station, having received in his hands the appropriate receipt which certifies the presence of decay, can write off the permissible

losses--6-7 tons, and can deliver the nonstandard produce. The law will leave him alone. The main thing is for everything to agree with respect to the weight (and according to the receipts, of course). For the escort /provodnik/ the sovkhov's 30-ruble bonus for quality, to tell the truth, is not the most important stimulus. Of course, I far from intend to doubt the honesty of everyone who accompanies tomatoes and watermelons to the industrial centers of our country, but let us turn to the facts.

"I do not recall a case in 5 years, when someone kept within the write-off norms, which, incidentally, are scientifically sound," says V. V. Firsov, legal adviser of the Yubileynyy Sovkhov, having spread the folders on the table like a fan and having pulled one of them out at random. "If you please, last year V. Maksimov and V. Yefimov, workers of the Astrakhan' House Building Combine, having 'lost' 34 tons 386 kilograms of tomatoes, disappeared themselves. After finding them through the militia, we sued for 4,470 rubles. The same summer A. Artemchuk and A. Pushkar' did not deliver 25 tons 641 kilograms of tomatoes. The court recovered more than 3,000 rubles from the Saratov commercial travellers. There was a deficit in all the barges of last year. Every year the sovkhov has to litigate with the escorts /provodnik1/."

Perhaps there are fewer enthusiasts for such trips?

"Not a bit," I. A. Sanakin, chief of the Kamyzyakskiy Rayon Administration of Agriculture, exclaimed in surprise. "The past 2 years here have been a kind of contest."

That is right. But the losses (the deficit, the decrease of quality, spoilage) meanwhile are increasing. In 1977 96,100 tons of tomatoes were shipped out of the oblast. At the terminal points there was a deficit of produce in the amount of 4.1 million rubles. Two years later 114,000 tons were shipped. The loss was 5.3 million rubles. Now the workers of Astrakhan' have undertaken to ship twice as much. Will not twice as many tomatoes disappear in an unknown direction?

In 3 years the loss during shipments cost the procurement offices of the oblast union of fishermen's cooperatives alone 12 million rubles. Is such a large army of escorts /provodnik1/ needed then, if you and I constantly fail to receive tens of tons of produce?

"Without escorts /provodnik1/ the captain will not sail," says A. A. Bezzubikov, deputy chief of the rayon procurement office. "During the season, incidentally, the procurement office pays 18,000 rubles in travel allowances alone."

But is it not simpler for the crew of a motor vessel to keep track of the keeping capacity and quality of the cargo?

"You realize that in the crew everyone masters related occupations, and we do not have the right to 'hang' another load on a person. And afterwards it is the business of agronomists to keep track of the tomatoes," V. I. Boldarev, deputy chief of the Astrakhan' River Port, elaborated. "I will say frankly: it is more profitable for us to fill holds with sand. There is less trouble, while the tonnage is larger."

The number of ton-kilometers determines the work of the river-transport workers, and it does not suit them to transport vegetables. Precisely for this reason they endlessly argue with the procurers, demanding that the boxes be loaded in rows 18 high, although the tomatoes get crushed and spoil because of this. Precisely for this reason the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet, in spite of the repeated protests of the workers of Astrakhan', is increasing the delivery of large-tonnage motor vessels, although only 10 water points in the oblast are capable of receiving them. Moreover, the loading of vegetables is dragged out for a week. But this is of little worry to the river-transport workers. They are evading in every possible way the suggestion to escort the barge under the supervision of the crew even as an experiment.

The representatives of various services gather annually in Astrakhan' to discuss and adopt urgent measures on the keeping capacity and sale of vegetables and water-melons. And so what? The USSR Ministry of Trade by 1 August instead of the promised 120,000 containers had allocated only 45,000. Scyuzglavtara is in no hurry to meet its obligation. The river port refused to supply pallets for transportation.

The situation is clearly forming not in favor of the tomatoes. But it is possible, the Astrakhan' workers believe, to settle the arguments and conflicts concerning the delivery of the already harvested crop. First, it has long been time to interest the transport workers economically, especially as the vegetable growers are not against paying. Second, it is necessary to draft a statute on the material liability of specific ministries or departments for the cargo being shipped. And, finally, it is necessary to turn over the cultivation, receipt, processing and shipment of vegetables to a single organization.

We are standing on the sovkhos pier, watching how the barge with the first tomatoes this year is heading for Moscow. I can guarantee that first-class produce is in the holds. Why is Tarasevich so uneasy?

In 10 days I will find out in Moscow that his agitation was warranted. They did not get 10 tons 756 kilograms there.

The account for losses has been opened. Who will close it?

7807

CSO: 1800/702

REGIONAL

LENINGRAD RAYONS BOTCH POTATO HARVEST

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by special assignment brigade consisting of L. Kogan and Ye. Il'in, temporary inspectors of the Leningrad Oblast Committee of People's Control; G. Bordun, inspector of the Lomonosovskiy Rayon Committee of People's Control; R. Fileva, inspector for purchases and the quality of agricultural products for Gatchinskiy Rayon; V. Shustrov, chairman of the People's Control Group of Kopor'ye Sovkhoz, and LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent Yu. Ivanov: "Unbared Furrows"]

[Text] We arrived at the field, measured out 2 m on the potato furrow, dug up the tubers and weighed them. By means of a simple calculation we arrived at the result: the crop of early potatoes on this plot of the Krasnosel'skiy Sovkhoz was equal to approximately 19 tons per hectare. Sovkhoz Director A. Ye. Tishchenko spread his hands in embarrassment. What can you do, he said, we did not think that the potatoes had matured, it is still too early to dig them. It turns out that everything is the other way round.

From the second 10-day period of July to 10 August the Krasnosel'skiy Sovkhoz should have sent 220 tons of early potatoes to the trade network. In fact, by the middle of the first 10-day period of August the sovkhov had sold only 6 tons of tubers. The July schedule of delivering products was upset. The fulfillment of the August plan is also in doubt. But, as the very simple experiment with the determination of the crop yield showed, at the sovkhov it would have been quite possible to begin the digging of early tubers on the strictly set date. But this was not done. Why? The sovkhov director confesses:

"All the forces were shifted to the procurement of fodders."

All right, hay making is a very, very important matter. But for the Krasnosel'skiy Sovkhoz the question of creating a reliable store of fodder is pressing. This farm specializes in the raising of young animals for the restocking of the dairy herd of the entire Krasnaya Baltika Association. But the production program of the sovkhov is far from limited to this, and the work of its collective should be judged not according to some one indicator, but according to all the indicators together.

Besides, the plan on the delivery of early potatoes did not appear that suddenly. Therefore, everything should have been thought over and foreseen. But the managers and specialists of the Krasnosel'skiy Sovkhoz, apparently, do not attach the proper importance to the harvesting of potatoes and reason approximately as follows:

they will be harvested somehow or other later on, in the autumn, when the sponsors arrive.

It must be said that the sovkhos has the real possibility to dig a large portion of the tubers with harvesters, of which there are five here. The plantings have matured for mechanical harvesting. However, two harvesters so far are inoperative: three machines are ready for work, but crews have still not been selected for them, the production assignments have not been drawn up, the measures of moral and material stimulation have not been specified. Certainly, this is extraordinary irresponsibility. But before autumn the farm should deliver to the counters of the stores of the city 400 tons of early potatoes.

"In the next few days these operations will be launched," A. Ye. Tishchenko assures us. "We intend to deliver daily not less than 20 tons of tubers. Only in this way will we be able to make up for lost time."

All right, it is a good thing that the managers of the farm have at last caught on and decided to step up the pace of the harvest. But it was necessary to do this considerably earlier.

We also encountered a similar picture at another farm of the Krasnaya Baltika Association—the Kopor'ye Sovkhos. During the second and third 10-day periods of July 90 tons of potatoes should have been received by the state from this farm. Only 18 tons were received. With a plan for the first 10-day period of August of 75 tons, so far only 38 tons of products have been sent to the trade network.

The reason is the same: disorganization. Even when concluding the agreement with the sponsors from the city of Sosnovyy Bor on assistance in harvesting the crop, the managers of the sovkhos did not think of inviting them not in August, but in July, when the harvest should have begun.

Now up to 200 people are working in the potato fields of the farm and the digging of tubers is falling into a normal rhythm. But the sovkhos has an opportunity to speed up the harvest—to put the harvesters to work. So far nothing has been done for this. And although the weather makes it quite possible to take the equipment into the fields, neither G. A. Mikhaylov, chief agronomist of the sovkhos, nor V. V. Smirnov, the director, were ever able to clearly answer when the harvesters would go out into the field.

At another association of Lomonosovskiy Rayon—the Pobeda Association—mainly the Petrodvortsovyy Sovkhos is engaged in delivering early potatoes to the state. And also at a snail's pace. The plan of delivery for the first 10-day period of August is 150 tons of tubers. But so far only 9 tons have been dug.

Along with N. A. Gusev, director of the farm, we drive to the fields.

"The crop is poor," he complains. "We are obtaining 40 quintals of tubers per hectare, not more."

The prospect of the plantings on the 40 hectares is really pitiful: they are all overgrown with goosefoot.

"We were late with the first soil cultivation," link leader and potato grower P. P. Golikov laments. "Now the weeds have spread."

But still we decide to repeat the experiment conducted at the Krasnosel'skiy Sovkhoz. It turns out that all the same there are potatoes. At least 120-130 quintals of tubers on the average. Consequently, it is already possible to dig them. Only about 50 pupils from the schools of Petrodvorets are engaged in this work. But this farm has reliable, faithful assistants from the industrial enterprises of this city. But so far no one has summoned them to the sovkhov.

The pace of the harvest is somewhat faster at the farms of the Gatchinskoye Association. In July they delivered 213 tons of early potatoes. But all the same the plan was not fulfilled, the contractual obligations to trade organizations were broken. The reasons are the same. For example, at the Gatchinskiy Sovkhoz on the day of the check only two of the five potato harvesters were in operation. The others were idle so that people would not be selected for sorting the tubers. The role of the sponsors from Moscow Oblast of Leningrad for the present is also not clear here. Brigade leader A. I. Bystrova complains: "Every day I want to find out how many people will be coming tomorrow, in order to determine the work front, and I simply cannot get a clear answer."

At the Niva Sovkhoz, as the check showed, the technology of harvesting early potatoes is frequently violated. Due to the shortage of boxes the tubers have to be reloaded twice, as a result of which they get knocked, split and no longer conform to the standard.

At the farms of this association we came across another problem. Here there is an acute shortage of transport for hauling the crop. The Gatchina City Motor Transport Enterprise, which regularly violates contractual obligations, should send trucks. Thus, during the last days of July instead of the 8-10 trucks, which the sovkhovs should have received, only 4-6 trucks arrived.

The neighbors of the Gatchina workers are the Verevo Association. It is here that we saw the truly well-organized harvesting and shipment to the trade network of early potatoes. The coordination of all the links of the harvest conveyor is efficiently arranged, the control of losses of the crop has been organized. All this also enables the farms of the association to carry out the delivery of products rapidly.

The busy period is under way on the potato fields. And the managers, specialists and party organizations of the sovkhovs need to take all steps so that the initiative of the Luga farmers and the sponsoring enterprises of Nevskiy Rayon of Leningrad on the considerable reduction of the expenditures of manpower and material resources on the production of potatoes by means of complete mechanization and the scientific organization of labor would become most widespread in the production collective. For this will make it possible to fulfill successfully the plans on the delivery of early potatoes to the state and to harvest the crop in the shortest possible time and without losses.

7807
CSO: 1800/702

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN FARM MINISTER ON LABOR OUTFLOW, FEED PROBLEMS

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 4 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Vello Lind, Minister of Agriculture of the Estonian SSR: "Agricultural Workers are Faced With Very Serious Problems"]

[Text] The 26th Congress of the CPSU assigned great tasks to the farmer. The Estonian SSR, for example, has to increase the average farm production by 11-13 percent annually, the yearly production of grain has to increase to 1.4-1.45 million tons, that of potatoes to 1.3-1.4 million tons. Meat production (in dressed weight) has to increase to 210,000-215,000 tons, that of milk to 1.2-1.3 million tons and 100,000-110,000 hectares of land have to be drained. What has to be done to meet these goals, what factors hinder this and how are these factors to be overcome?

The Estonian SSR is a republic for herd raising. The thousands of calves and young pigs we sell each year to the fraternal republics and also outside the borders of the USSR are incentives toward the development of herding and the increase of thoroughbred cattle. To the seller they provide large monetary means for reinvestment. In view of this function our problems in meat production are somewhat different from those of the other Soviet republics.

Within our home republic, unfortunately, we live from hand to mouth as far as meat is concerned. Figuratively speaking the requirements of the domestic market are met by those truckloads of cattle which are transported to the slaughtering plants on that day--we have almost no means for long-term storage of meat. It is, after all, not normal, that we have refrigerated storage with a capacity of 24,000 tons to preserve the 33,000 tons of fish consumed in the republic, while meat refrigerators are able to store only 12,000 tons of the required 160,000 tons. It is necessary that new refrigerated storage be built as rapidly as possible, so that cattle can be fed on the cheap summer forage until the fall and then the meat can be stored in the refrigerated storage to provide for its marketing throughout the year. Labor is of serious concern in agriculture. The official figure of 93,000 farm workers is far from being realistic, not all of them are directly employed in agriculture, a large part of them work in construction, in industry, or fulfilling other tasks. They make feed carriages, repair and examine farm machinery and implements, raise children, etc. It can be safely said that of the 93,000 persons only somewhat over 45,000 work directly in agriculture, i.e. only 50 percent. On this basis we can say that our labor usage in agriculture is almost at the level of the U.S.--there about 2.2 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, vis-a-vis 3 percent in the Estonian SSR. It seems that labor reduction has reached the critical level in the countryside.

(Of course, to a large extent this is a result of normal development, caused by the increasing mechanization of agricultural functions, but one must not turn a blind eye to the artificial reasons for farm labor reduction. More and more farm labor has drifted to the increasing industry of our republic, looking for better conditions. Industrial plants constructed in mainly agricultural regions have often turned out to be a disservice to farming. Examples? The "Mistra" plant constructed at Vandra drew 10, i.e. half of the 20 tractor operators of the Lokuta kolkhoz. And the result? The hitherto effectively functioning kolkhoz has gotten into extreme difficulties. The hay is largely uncut, but even greater are the difficulties in the harvesting of grain and potatoes, since seven tractor operators per 1,000 hectares of arable land cannot do the job even with the very best of intentions.

But this is not the case only in the Lokuta kolkhoz. Only 15,000 of the 20,000 tractors of our republic are manned. Five thousand tractor operators, a good quarter of those needed, are lacking. Even a large part of the newly trained tractor operators (14,500 tractor operators were trained during the 10th Five-Year Plan) have drifted into industry and other branches of the national economy, since the working and living conditions are more favorable there. The departure of tractor operators, primarily men, is only one side of the coin. We know that the number of women in the country has decreased even more. Why, then, is there a flight from the country, even though there is much talk of the high salaries of tractor operators and other rural workers? Yes, a tractor operator can earn very well at the peak season, but the maintenance time and other less busy periods reduce that salary almost to less than that earned by an operator in industry. And let's not forget that a farmer's work is still very demanding both physically and psychologically. Agriculture can often not allow its workers the five day week from spring to fall, although it is a matter of course in industry. This is thinkable only in isolated enterprises with an ideal balance of labor and management, but in the majority of the cases at least six workdays a week are necessary. What true farmer's heart would bear to sit still for two good haymaking days after a long rain!

Let's not forget the better living conditions of the city worker and his ability to satisfy his cultural needs. Shops, stores, restaurants, theaters and movies are much closer to him than in the countryside. I would especially like to point out schools, since lately the absence of local schools has become one of the main reasons why families leave the country and why the inflow has become all the more meager. Within the last 10 years 230 or 43 percent of the 534 rural schools have closed. We have reached the point where 7-8 year olds have to travel for tens of kilometers to reach school. What can we do to maintain labor in the countryside?

We have to improve the living and environmental conditions of the rural worker to the point that they are no worse than those of the town dwellers. The same holds true for salaries. And once the labor demand is more or less balanced, an annual five day week will no longer be a dream. The excessive centralization of meat and milk industry cannot be called effective, nor is that true of the founding of major enterprises of farm related factories in towns and rayon centers, since they in turn draw off some labor from agriculture. In addition, this results in a great deal of unnecessary hauling. It must be seriously discussed whether it is necessary and efficient to transport skim milk and milk whey (93.94 percent water) for long distances to make powdered skim milk. The product could just as well be fed to animals or the powder could be produced locally. The sums expended for the construction of large cheese factories could be used for building more refrigerated storage.

The use of skim milk and whey as feed cannot be underestimated. A mere increase in the acreage of protein-rich plants (clover, lucerne, rape and legumes) cannot liquidate the lack of protein in the near future. But the results of a lack of protein in animal husbandry are clear to everyone. Last year alone this forced the consumption of 70,000 tons of animal feed grains in our republic above the necessary amount, i.e. as much as was necessary for the production of 10,000-12,000 tons of meat. In the Tenth Five-Year Plan we increased pork production by 30 percent, but at the same time feed expense increased by 38 percent. In the Ninth Five-Year Plan we expended 530 feed units to produce 100 kilograms of pork, in the Tenth we expended 587 units. For this reason a bacon pig has to be kept on feed for all of 284 days instead of the 210-220 days, thus occupying floor space for an additional 65-75 days. It is our task to improve feed production and to improve the quality of feed and its protein content to the point that no more than 200 days will pass from a pig's birth to the transfer to the meat collective.

It is quite clear that the further intensification of animal husbandry is unthinkable without increased plant cultivation and feed manufacture. Among other things, this means that the fertilizer situation must be put in order. The production of organic fertilizer must be decisively increased, so that 13-15 tons of it could be expended on each hectare of arable land (compared to the current 10-11 tons.) Of course, it is also imperative that the amounts of mineral fertilizer assigned to the republic do not decrease, but increase, and that they reach the farmer at the proper time or just prior to it.

I also think that the time has come for fixing prices on farm products within our republic so that they would guarantee at least a 35 percent profit to the producer, and would thus be a great stimulus for the further increase of production.

The farmers expect much more help from the scientists. I must say that their support has been deficient in the solving of some basic problems. The part of science in the intensification of agricultural production must be increased considerably.

Everyone's efforts are needed to increase agricultural production sharply as required by the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU. The good work of the farmers of our republic allows us to predict that they will meet the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

9240

CSO: 1815/5

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN MEAT AND DAIRY MINISTER ON IMPLEMENTING FOOD PROGRAMS

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 14 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Albert Essenson, Minister of the Estonian SSR Meat and Dairy Industry:
"To Implement the Food Program"]

[Text] The meat and dairy industry have to fulfill tasks with great responsibility in implementing those directives of the 26th Congress of the CPSU that deal with food problems.

From the standpoint of healthy nourishment it is estimated that a rational consumption consists of 88 kilograms of meat and meat products (calculated as meat) and 502 kilograms of milk and dairy products (calculated as milk) per person annually. At the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan our republic achieved a consumption level of 80 kilograms of milk and milk products and 442 kilograms of milk and dairy products per inhabitant. By 1985 a raise in the consumption of meat and meat products by 6 kilograms and of milk and dairy products by 41 kilograms must be realized. In addition, food-stuffs must be produced both for delivery to the fraternal republics and for export.

A healthy nutrition means the complete satisfaction of each person's dietary needs, depending on his age and the difficulty of work, while avoiding overindulgence. The weight ratio of protein, fats, and carbohydrates in our daily diet should be 1:1:4, or 14, 80, and 56 percent of the caloric intake.

Research has shown that the diet of an inhabitant of our republic contains sufficient carbohydrates, and even an excess of fats. The need of protein, however, is met only to 70-80 percent. While the regulation of fat content is simpler in the dairy industry, and while constructive work has been done to increase the marketing of dairy products with lesser fat and greater protein content, then the production of the meat industry is still dependent greatly on the delivery of fatty pork and beef from our agricultural enterprises. The current purchase price of meat, depending on the feeding of the animals, i.e. on the fat content, does not stimulate the production of lean or marbled meats.

Judging from the above, and especially taking into account the rational nourishment of people it would be necessary to orient oneself toward an increase in raising animals and birds producing leaner meat in the agriculture of such an urbanized and industrially developed republic as the Estonian SSR. Especially since it is well known that more feeding units are expended in the production of fat than lean meat. The number of users of fat and fatty meat declines each year, because the needs and dietary habits of people change.

In the course of the past five-year plans the volume and nomenclature of finished and semi-finished products of our industry has constantly increased. We must continue our work in that direction also in the current and the future five-year plans.

In order that the meat and dairy industry be developed according to the requirements postulated at the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 18th Congress of the ECP the producing enterprises under the leadership of party collectives have compiled detailed plans for the social and productive development of the enterprises, for an increase in productivity, and for the economical use of raw materials and energy resources. Each collective has set the goal of producing more tonnage from each ton of raw materials.

The growth of the production of our enterprises is dependent on the increase of animals, birds and milk sold to the state by the kolkhoz, the sovkhos and individuals. In setting the goals of the new five-year plan the basis has been a considerable increase in the sale of animal products to the state by our kolkhoz, sovkhos and individual farmers. It is planned to increase the delivery of animals and birds by 13.2 percent and of milk by 9.3 percent. The production of meat and of first grade byproducts has been calculated to be 10 percent larger, that of sausages 6.7 percent larger, that of meat semiproductions 32.2 percent larger, that of meat 1.6 times as large and that of animal fats 14.8 percent larger than in 1980. The marketing of various whole milk products will also increase (by 31.5 percent.) We plan to increase the production of cheese by 19 percent, including a 25 percent increase in melted cheese. The production of ice cream must increase by almost one third, the marketing of protein rich, low-fat dairy products by 19.5 percent. Of course, there are plans to begin production of several new meat and dairy products, so as to provide for a greater choice. Recently the first delivery of swiss cheese from the new plant of the Paide Dairy Products Combine came to the market.

Particular attention is devoted to the complete utilization of raw material unsuitable for human consumption, i.e. secondary raw materials such as bone meal, milk substitute and powdered skim milk. We will increase the production of bone meal by 39 percent. In the first half of this year alone 11 percent more bone meal was produced than during the same period of last year. To increase the production of bone meal new plants must be constructed or reconstructed in the Saaremaa Meat and Dairy Production Collective, the Valga and Parnu meat combines.

We plan to increase the production of whole milk substitute by 38.9 percent. To achieve a conservation of energy we increase the production of condensed and fermented whey (in place of whey powder) fourfold compared to the level of 1980. We will begin to produce enriched vegetable food from stomach contents and meal from horns and hoofs to feed poultry. Steps have been taken to transform meat and dairy combines into plants without waste products.

However, the part of the scientists of the Scientific Research Institute of Estonian Cattle Raising and Veterinary Medicine, and of the EPA [Estonian Agricultural Academy] in the organization and rational usage of whole milk substitute and skim milk powder must be considerably greater than hitherto. Dry protein feeds permit agriculture to produce balanced feed mixtures and rations with relatively small expense of labor. For example, the protein needs of young herds during their various growth periods

should be investigated, so that scientifically founded recommendations regarding the organization and usage of feed protein production for various age groups of young herds could be developed, so as to conserve whole milk for food production.

During the past five-year plan the Ministry of Construction of the Estonian SSR built us only one plant, the Paid Dairy Products Combine. Several enterprises of our system, such as the dairy combines of Tallinn, Tartu, Parnu, and Rakvere, and the Tallinn meat combine, are largely antiquated technically and morally. In old, under-sized buildings it is difficult to implant contemporary high production implements and to guarantee a continuous growth in production. Plants for the production of whole milk products according to contemporary standards are lacking in Valga, Haapsalu, and Jogeva. The construction of the Tartu and Vohma meat combines is not yet finished.

The storage system in several old combines is in bad shape, since it was constructed on the basis of considerably smaller production than is the case today. The over-burdening of storage space and its scarcity hinders the mechanization of storage and transportation efforts, the implementation of first-rate technology. This is why justifiable criticism is levied at the great labor expense and the predominant manual labor of our branch of industry. (It must be stated that the same holds true for the storage facilities of many food stores and this is why many stores do not have the necessary refrigeration equipment. While milk products are delivered from our stores at a temperature of +8°C, many stores are still lacking the necessary storage system, and this often causes a deterioration in our products even before reaching the consumer.)

During the current five-year plan we plan to expend more than 70 million rubles for capital construction. The Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry of the Estonian SSR has devised a large-scale program of construction and rehabilitation, concentrating primarily on finishing current construction and retooling projects. For example, in the Voru Dairy Products Combine, the largest in the USSR, milk will be utilized completely after the conclusion of the 3rd and 4th phase of the retooling effort--i.e. even of cheese whey only pure water will be left. The annual cheese production in Voru will increase by 7,500 tons, cheese whey will be used in the production of lactose-free milk protein for infant formulas, while refined lactose will be used in food and pharmacological industries. The renovation of the Polva Dairy Combine will be concluded, it being the largest producer of whole milk substitutes, skim milk powder, sodium caseinate and other dry milk products in our country. By the end of this year the refrigerated facilities of the Saaremaa Meat and Dairy Production collectives and of the Parnu Meat Combine should be finished.

The 11th Five-Year Plan includes the construction of the Rakvere meat and the Parnu dairy combine, that being practically the founding of new enterprises.

We will place great emphasis during the current five-year plan on the improvement of working and environmental conditions of the workers within our enterprises. For example, a new housing facility is under construction at the Vohma Meat Combine. However, in order to improve the living conditions of the workers of that plant and to fully staff the facility (which in turn determines the full utilization of the plant capacity) it is still necessary to construct at least two housing units of 60 apartments and one of efficiency apartments during the current five-year plan. In Tallinn, Tartu, Parnu,

Kohtla-Jarve and some other towns it is necessary to build housing units and kindergartens for our workers. In the creation of these and other facilities and also for the construction of cleansing facilities we must cooperate with other enterprises. The workers of our branch of the industry are full of determination to fulfill the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU to the best of their ability. The above-mentioned means create a favorable atmosphere for this.

9240

CSO: 1815/7

REGIONAL

'PRAVDA' CRITICIZES TAJIK PERFORMANCE IN FEED PRODUCTION

Shortcomings Detailed

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by O. Iatifi]

[Excerpt] In the Vakhshskaya Valley interval and mixed sowing are widely practiced. However, this method has not been widely used in the Leninabadskaya Oblast. The attitude of party and agricultural bodies should be reprimanded. Apparently, the winning laurels interfered in mastering the advanced methods. Leninabad residents were the first for many years in cattle productivity. Now they have given up the laurels.

Chief agricultural specialist of the republic Ministry of Agriculture K. Vornesenskiy feels that, "Under conditions in the Leninabadskaya Oblast two harvests of grain crops can be gathered from one field. This can be done, for example, by alternating the sowing of barley and corn. However, party and farm leaders in the oblast do not listen to the recommendations of the ministry."

Here other oversights in feed production are allowed to occur. The Leninabad residents gather 42 quintals of hay less per acre of sown alfalfa than the Kurgan-Tyubinsk residents. For example, public inspectors established that on the sovkhos imeni Ayni of the Zafarobodskiy Rayon harvesting of this crop was begun too late. They began to cut it during the time that it was blooming, when plants lose their nutritional value. On the Komsomolets Tadzhikistan and the Leninabad sovkhoses pressed hay was ruined because of a high moisture level. Laboratory analyses of the haylage which was gathered on the Bokhi Lenin and Moskva sovkhoses of the Ura-Tyubinskiy Rayon indicated a very low level of seed quality.

Throughout the republic all opportunities for increasing seed production are not used. The sowing of alfalfa is being expanded very slowly and cotton and alfalfa crop rotation is being poorly carried out. For now they exist only on half of the cotton area, while in the Kulyabskaya Oblast the valuable leguminous crops occupy only 10 percent of the irrigated land. The republic Gosplan assigns such underestimated tasks. Moreover, its workers proceed not from actual farm capabilities, but from formal criteria of planning on the basis of previously attained levels. The agricultural department of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee also did not take an active position in this issue and it limits itself only to the statement of shortcomings in organizing this important work.

The republic Ministry of Agriculture is not a genuine headquarters for feed production. Here is the paradox which was discovered. On almost all of the farms specialized feed gathering brigades are created. The branch is becoming self-sufficient. But there is no one to guide it on the rayon, oblast and republic levels. The branch is led by two departments in the ministry itself. One is concerned with agricultural equipment and the other is concerned with procurements. It is no surprise that sometimes the farms receive contradictory orders from them.

Recently animal breeders in the republic have made definite strides. The productivity of the livestock increased significantly and the procurement plans for the products were exceeded for the first time in six months. However, there is no reason to be reassured. The reserve for further developing the branch are still great. The chief reserve is strengthening the seed base.

Tajik Communist Party Leadership Response

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] Under the title "Experience Next Door" an article was published in PRAVDA on 8 July in which were noted the shortcomings in utilizing irrigable lands and in the production and procurement of feed. The editorial board received an answer from Secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee M. Babayev. In it he reported that in the course of many years, in the republic work has been done in implementing systems for year-round utilization of irrigable lands. The sowing area for cash fodder crops for 1978-1980 increased from 4,000 to 39,700 hectares. In Tajikistan feed production is assuming a more and more specialized character. There are now organized 600 specialized feed producing farms, departments and brigades and 12,000 hectares of corn are raised for grain on an industrialized technological basis. All of this promotes more successful work in the procurement of fodder. More of it is being stored in the republic than on the same date last year.

At the same time, as the article correctly indicates, the beneficial experience of intensive utilization of irrigable land has not been widely used on all farms of the republic and oversights in establishing a fodder base exist. The Bureau of Tajik Communist Party Central Committee studied the article and approved an appropriate decree. Ministries of agriculture, fruit and vegetable industry, procurement, the State Committee on Agricultural Equipment in the republic, oblast, city and rayon committees of the Tajik Communist Party were told to increase the rate for procurement and processing feed, expand the area used for sowing basic, repeated and cash fodder crops and to improve the utilization of equipment and the quality of feed.

The bureau ordered the agricultural department in the Central Committee to intensify control over the implementation and distribution of scientific achievements and of advanced experience in seed production and to give greater attention to the issues concerning intensifying this branch.

It was suggested that the republic Ministry of Agriculture create specialized agencies for managing feed production in the center and in the localities. It should give farms practical assistance in setting up accounting and providing material incentives for feed procurement and mastering advanced technology for setting up, storing and processing fodder.

8714

CSO: 1800/714

REGIONAL

WAYS OF RELIEVING BETPAK WATER SHORTAGE DISCUSSED

Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 14 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by E. Alimzhanov and Q. Salgharin: "The Betpak Steppe, a Land of Good Fortune. 2. The Steppe Needs Water"]

[Text] So we must master the Betpak. But how? We have been looking for answers to this question for some time. Various proposals have been advanced in the past, and a variety of considerations have been expressed. Heads of rayons and enterprises driving livestock to the Arka, specialists and workers of oblast water enterprises directly involved have, looking at all of these proposals and considerations in terms of their own work experience, mentioned two ways of solving problems involved in mastering the Betpak. Their views were also supported by the oblast party committee. We would summarize them as follows:

The first way would be complete provision of water for the animal driving routes mentioned in the first article in this series. The purpose would be to lighten the load of herdsmen who have had to search for water when moving in early spring and late autumn and subsequently to move livestock in shorter stages, more comfortably, and not drive them relentlessly as was the case before. The reason for doing this is that mastery of the Betpak will not be accomplished in a day or even in a year but will be a complex process extending over many years; rayon enterprises cannot stop using the Arka pastures while the desert steppe becomes well-watered and fertile, to be sure. Thus water cisterns must be established without delay along the roads in grassy areas of the Betpak having existing water reserves or as yet undiscovered water reserves.

The second way would be to master the Betpak itself and pasture livestock in the Betpak instead of driving them to the Arka pastures. One thing, however, must be realized. When we speak of mastering the Betpak, we do not mean the whole Betpak. We are concerned here only with the territories of the sovkhos, the Bozingen Steppe, and pasture lands such as the Bestobe. The first successful advances towards summer grazing of livestock in the area have already been made. At present some experience has been accumulated in delivering water to grassy pastures by means of water cisterns. Adding some 50 kilometers of water piping in Tugisken Sovkhoz of Sarysu Rayon proved, for example, properly successful in a brief period of time.

The Planning Institute of the State System for the Planning of Water Enterprises in the Southern Rayon of the KaSSR has recently completed, at the request of the oblast party committee, plans to irrigate the Karatal, Shili and Ulanbel roads for driving

livestock to the Arka. However, nothing unfortunately is being done to carry out the plans. Investigations and calculations of the institute have demonstrated the high profitability of irrigating these roads. Some 194,000 small livestock of Moinkum rayon enterprises are driven along the Ulanbel road. For this many animals more than 64,000 hectares of pasture must be irrigated. Some 56.7 kilometers of piping must be installed to deliver water to 52,500 hectares of this total, according to newly drawn-up plans. Some 483,000 rubles will be expended. Costs of using the irrigated road will be 8720 rubles a year. Although a large sum of money will be expended on the system, the costs of irrigating the Ulanbel road will be completely repaid in a little over three years.

Likewise, more than 50 kilometers of piping must be installed and 47,000 hectares of land irrigated on the Shili road where nearly 196,000 large and small livestock are driven to and from the Arka each year. The cost of this will be 497,000 rubles; yearly usage costs will be 11,000 rubles. This project will pay for itself in four years.

According to the figures of T. Abishev, a scientist who is directly involved in what is being done, the economic profitability from cistern-supplied roads will be considerable. For example, enterprises that each year previously lost 718,000 rubles of wool and meat per 1,000 sheep driven along the Shili road will now be able to turn these losses into profits.

Secondly, the units of the Chief Administration for Supplying Agriculture with Water have hitherto had to delegate large numbers of personnel and large amounts of technical equipment and construction materials and expend large upkeep funds during spring migrations. Such expenditures will, to a large degree, be eliminated when cisterns are installed.

We have stated that the Betpak is by no means a harsh, totally barren area. The problem is water shortage. For example, the herdsmen and specialists of Sarysu Sovkhoz, in speaking of the fertility of the Bozingen Steppe, the areas along the Aryst and the lands of Musta-Fuqudyq and Qaraespe—a strip of territory 20-25 kilometers wide and hundreds of kilometers long—are vexed at being unable to use these lands due to lack of water. All of these lands lie within the territories of the enterprises.

"If there were only water we would be able to use the waste pastures of the Betpak in the hillsides on the south bank of the Shu. But there is no water. As a result we drive animals to the Arka within the same hill range." Thus Uysinbay Oshaqbaev, senior herdsman of Sarysu Sovkhoz and holder of the Lenin and Order of the Red Banner Orders, expressed the predicament. Similar thoughts can be heard from anyone else in the area. But if there is no water, there is some experience in finding summer pastures in the Betpak without driving animals to the Arka. Qamqaly, Sarysu and Shyghanaq Sovkhoz of Sarysu Rayon moved animals to the edge of the sands to produce young during 1979-80 and pastured them in the Betpak during the summer. They were fortunate in being able to use for their needs the framework wells that have long existed in the area and the water sources used by geological prospecting organizations. As a result of this the Sovkhoz noticed a sharp decrease in livestock mortality and a considerable fall in costs per animal. Costs were reduced by 9.7 percent, for example, in the last two years compared to the previous two in these sovkhoses. The Sarysu Sovkhoz saw a decrease of 19.2 percent and the Qamqaly Sovkhoz of 12.2

percent. An average of 116 lambs were gained per 100 ewes in the three sovkhoses. This was 14 lambs more per hundred ewes in comparison to the two previous years. Costs per sheep were reduced 1 ruble 40 kopeks, and of this 69 kopeks were saved from motor transport. In addition, when the animals were pastured in the Betpak, lung illness was not a problem unlike in previous years.

However, pasturing in the Betpak has its own difficulties. From what we have stated above, it is clear that animals that have pastured during the summer and fall in the Arka for years and have grown used to the cool climate will have difficulty in suddenly becoming accustomed to the Betpak with its dry winds and extreme heat. Most animals do not graze daily there but lie about in groups. The animals put on weight under such conditions, but herdsmen have to exercise the animals. This requires great responsibility and untiring labor from the herdsmen. Herdsmen that satisfy the requirements gain their goals and receive abundant yields, but laziness results in empty handedness.

Thus the view is untrue that the experience of the last two years shows that pasturing animals in the summer in the Betpak is impossible. Even those who have taken the view that "We never saw our forefathers, who passed their whole lives tending livestock, take them into the Betpak for summer pasturing—you will have to find another way of destroying our collective livestock" have become convinced that the region will become a fertile area with rich yields if water is available.

Indeed, if there is water, the Betpak will become a fertile area. The benefits to enterprises from mastering the Betpak will be many. But experience has shown, this substantial economic productivity notwithstanding, the Betpak Steppe cannot be used regularly under existing conditions. The reason is that without sufficient moisture in the pasture soil, they will be ripped up by the hooves of the animals and blown away as dust. Desert tolerant grasses such as clover, wormwood and erkek have not been planted to thicken the plant cover of the pastures seasonably. Pasture cultivation must be enhanced. To use the Betpak for summer pastures, thousands of hectares of such pastures must be irrigated and nourishing plants must be sown. It would be wonderful if not only the subterranean waters of the Betpak were used in this connection but also if extra water brought were to the pastures by piping laid to the rich water resources of the Furmanovka and Tasty, which lie on both sides of the Betpak. It is well known that there is an abundance of water to carry out these tasks someday. Plans must be drawn up for this, money allotted, and a special construction organization set up especially for the project.

All of this will benefit the future. The chief task today is to use what exists appropriately. The reason is that existing water projects have been constructed in uninhabited areas, and if they are not used regularly, they will quickly become non-functional. Exacerbating this are herdsmen who have not taken special courses on using water technology. Enterprises specifically charged with repair and maintenance of water construction also do not have specialists. This task is essentially assigned to engineers responsible for complex tasks in animal husbandry enterprises.

We are fully capable of organizing special brigades for technically servicing water-producing equipment in a number of enterprises. Such a brigade could serve pastures up to 150,000 hectares in size. At present we feel that members of such brigades should be involved with problems such as storage of technical equipment in special shelters after livestock-driving seasons are over and maintaining equipment left on the scene.

All of these are preconditions for full use of what is existing. This task must absolutely be fulfilled. The reason is that we must realize that these things have to be done in carrying out complicated regularly executed measures to master a great steppe like the Betpak.

The day is not far away when 50 million sheep will graze in the broad expanses of the republic. The preparations for this day have already begun. They are possibly too late. If we look at the problem in this way, the need to master the waste pastures of the Betpak, a source of rich resources, is clear. If a desert steppe that has lain dried up and waterless for centuries can drink live-giving water, it can become a fertile region of rich yields. The steppe calls upon us for water. But, in conclusion, we are full of confidence in the ability of the Soviet man, who has made salt marshes fertile and has made deserts into lakes, to deliver water also to the Betpak and thus to change completely the dried-up appearance of this steppe and make it into a blessed land for the growth of livestock.

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